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ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

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advance.

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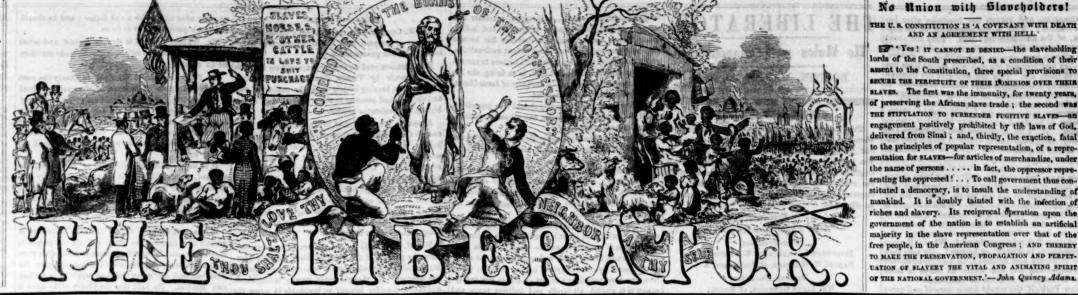
cted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inred three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aujed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial littee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY

EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

For in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of or question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXV. NO. 13.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1855.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR POMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

WHOLE NUMBER 1080.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Union. FUNDAMENTALS OF PUSION.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame, recently elected to by the abolitionists and know-nothings of setts, in a speech delivered before a public ing at Boston a short time ago, endorsed withqualification by the Hon. Henry Wilson, lately sen a senator of the United States by the same nation, laid down the platform of the fusionin the following memorable words :

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We must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an -slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God. This was addressed to an assemblage of the peo of Boston, the capital of a State claiming to be most religious, moral, enlightened, and edu-

h, have anoming memore of the American con-ation, by the man they had chosen to repre-them in the Congress of the United States, ssist in making laws for the government of assist in matrices and the was twenty millions of freemen; and this was cliented by wholesale, and in the most explicit ds, by a senator of the United States, also re-dy chosen by these same religious, moral, en-tened, well-educated, law-abiding people. ing abroad, then, under such high sanction. are to presume these points imbody the great lamental principles on which the fusion party median principles on which the tosion party used, and, as such, they call for a strict analy-Let us, therefore, calmly enquire what is it meaning, and to what ends their practical lication will lead.

WE MUST HAVE AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION"is to say, a constitution revoking all the guarwhich were intended to secure, and now ect, the right of fifteen States to the possession reperty amounting to some fifteen hundred mils of dollars. Is it possible to conceive for a m, will voluntarily assent to this anti-slavery titution, by which they will be not only begred in property, but revolutionized in their social on and domestic relations! Or, is it pos to conceive that mere legislative coercion can pel them to make these sacrifices? Did the ravings of fanaticism, or the insidious seduc of hypocrisy, ever achieve such a miracle? tes the springs that govern human action, can

An anti-Blavery constitution is, therefore, only other phase for the dissolution of the Union.— accable secession, or a violent and bloody revo-tion, must be the inevitable result. Thus the rst object of the man who represents the fusionists
Massachusetts in the next Congress is the dissotion of the Union, for that is the plain English of atten of the Chion, for that is the plant English of an anti-slavery constitution. To prove this, we do not resort to mere inference. The abolitionists, now fused in with the know-nothings, have over not over again publicly declared 'they would give the Union for the abolition of slavery.'

WE MUST HAVE AN ANTI-SLAVERY BIBLE,' quoth e Hon. Anson Eurlingame-that is to sav, we must rd that volume which is the basis of the Chrisn faith, and without which it cannot stand, and her adopt a new one, or so modify it so as to suit siews of the Hon. Anson Burlingame and his inred associates. The Prophet Garrison, the 'An-Gabriel,' and Abby Foster must supersede all law and the prophets, and the sacred edifice has withstood the test of time and the imposts of thousands of years must be pulled own on our heads by the Samsons of abolition

know-nothingism.?
WE MUST HAVE AN ANTI-SLAVERY GOD!" Does tevery sincere Christian shudder with horror and rink with disgust from this blasphemous annunation! The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; God who spake unto Moses from Mount Sinai; e God, the Father of the Redeemer of the human game; the God of William Lloyd Garrison God of those who believe in no God; the God has no attribute but that of the anti-slavery We recoil with inexpressible loathing from ach blasphemous ballderdash, and nothing but the blem obligation we feel to warn the people of the nited States against the consequences of the adopa of such principles could possibly induce us to meditate the prostration of the laws of man, be laws of God, of God himself,

such, then, is the creed of the abolitionists, at seachusetts, now fused with the know-Othings, and constituting one party.
But the Hen. Anson Burlingame does not stop

ore. He would have our foreign consuls take shed a wholesale libel on the people and govern-ent of the United States; 'and he would have ment of the United States; 'and he would have judges who believe in a higher law'—meaning, no deabt, judges who will pay not the slightest respect to any other law than that which prompted Messrs. Seward, Sumner, and Chase to violate their official eaths in order to quiet their scruples of conscience. The Hon. Anson Burlingame does not relish your judges Laringame has advantaged to the proposed to the service of the servic the laws in conwho will govern themselves by a higher law that raders all other laws negatory—a law which every man makes for himself or receives implicitly from the great prophets of abolition—none of your palty horizontal. gislative rules or legal dicta from un erate judges, who take them as guides instead inspired dogmas of the Hon. Anson Burlingame and the Hon. Senator Wilson, his endorser, whose conscience is doubtless, or rather, would doubtless be, a most infallible guide, if it did not so often turn a corner and give him the dodge.

is only because this man has become an oran and representative of principles which, if they attain the ascendency, will carry with them the nity, the overthrow of the emof the laws, the disruption of our social system, nd the dissolution of the Union, that we have nocod him. Though a mere insect, he can sting and his senseless ravings derive consequence from their author being identified with a combination the nost dangerous that ever menaced the peace and happiness of the United States.

JUDGE LORING.

Since the result of the Burns case, Judge Loring has been the shining mark for the arrows of fanati-ism. It remains to be seen whether a Know-Nothsa. It remains to be seen whether a Know-Nothig legislature will undertake to exercise a brief
uthority in the removal of such an honest, highinded, and learned Judge. They may take away
in office and its emoluments, but they can never
leptive him of his spotless character as magistrate
idrough several years of public service. Aristides
was estracted and banished by the ignorance and
finaticism of the Granks, but history has awarded aticism of the Greeks, but history has awarded the appellation of 'The Just,' to the eterna' isgrace of his persecutors. - Ibid.

D' Loring ' Aristides, the Just ' !!!!

have not all been realized, nevertheless many of them have been; and not a few of them most abundantly and delightfully. There are passages in your life of great beauty—of great power—of true sublimity. Were I to single out the one, which most exalted you in my esteem, it would be the identification of yourself with the loathed and execrated William Freeman. Nothing short of a high-souled devotion to the cause of justice can account for that unpopular and self-denying identification.

Nor, since you virtually deny to the Federal Government an unconditional right to abolish slavery, ermment an unconditional right to abolish slavery in the states.

I need not say that the Federal Constitution leaves the whole system of American slavery in the bands of the Federal Government. You will yourself admit, that it is not its words, but only ourself admit, that it is not its words, but only ourself admit, that it is not its words, but only ourself admit, that it is not its words, but only ourself admit, that it is not its words, but only ourself admit, that it is not its words, but only ourself admit, that it is not its words,

execrated William Froeman. Nothing short of a high-shouled devotion to the cause of justice can account for that unpopular and self-denying identification.

I have read your late Speech on the Fugitive Slave Act. It is emphatically an intellectual Speech. But, if I may say it, without appearing egotistical, it does not, in all respects, come up to my expectations of what would fall from you on such an occasion.* The newspapers said so much in praise of it, that I hoped to find you had taken a much higher than your former ground on slavery. But it is much lower than that, which I had supposed you to occupy. I was aware, that you deried to the Federal Government all right to meddle with slavery, except where it has exclusive jurisdiction: and that interpretation will appear and the with slavery, except where it has exclusive jurisdiction. But it turns out, that, even there, you allow it scarce the shadow of such a right. You would not have slavery abolished in the District are willing; and unless, also, the masters are paid full compensation for their slaves. A right, clogged with such conditions, its no right.

Honors and repronches are liberally bestowed upon you for being an abolitionist. But there is, surely, very little reason in such bestowal, if the Speech in question may be relied on to prove the extent of what you would have done toward abolishing slavery. Again, the South, ever and anon, betrays her fears of you. But, very certainly, she need not fear you, if you propose no greater disturbance of her cherished 'institution' than this Speech indicates. Nor, indeed, has she anything to fear from the mass of abolitionists—for their shreader of your self-respectively and here of the province of their son dark may be relied on to prove the respective of the province of their standard of anti-slavery action is but little, if any, higher than yours; and, among all their favorites and heroes, there is not one who enjoys so much of their confidence and admiration as you do.

Why is it, my dear Sir, that you are

The piratical rules, by which your brother is held your children. The piratical roles, by which your brother is held in slavery, you dignify by the name of law, and in slavery, you dignify by the name of law, and clothe with the obligations and sacredness of law:

—and, of course, so long as you confound these rules with law, you will not consent to trample them under foot, nor to make any very stern demand for the deliverance of their victim. If, instead of regarding law as the protector, and not the destroyer, of rights, your ideal of it is so low, the destroyer, of rights, your ideal of it is so low, that you what even the commission of the highest possible to the interest possible to the interest possible to the interest it is only in constant these victors. It is reported that a gentleman who came down as the river on Tuesday, with a boat-load of salt, had a slave, in whom he placed the transfer of your anti-slavery to your deal of it is so low, the took with him from the boat this color that even the commission of the highest possible to the interests its nakes treaties, it theretas war, it commands peace, it modifies tariffs, it governs the army and the navy, it gives or withholds the public lands, it discriminates between slavery and freedom, in the very charities of the Government, it is so may be cause our slaves are purposed the Federal government, it is and the Cabinet; it makes treaties, it possible is now governed with a single eye to the interests is now governed with a single eye to the interests of that monstrous tyranny. It controls Congress and the country is now governed with a single eye to the interest is naw the country is now governed with a single eye to the interest is now governed with a single eye to the interest is now governed with a single eye to the interest is now governed with a single eye to the interest is naw the country is now governed with a single eye to the interest is naw the country is now governed with a single eye to the interest is naw the country is now governed with a single eye to the interest is naw the country.

It is reporte

by none in demanding their instant and unconditions its abrogation.

But your apprehensions of human rights are not less defective than your apprehensions of law. Instead of interpreting constitutions and statutes in the light of human rights, you interpret human rights in the light of constitutions and statutes. You exalt human degrees above human nature: Alas, my deeply insulted black brother! And what is far more lamentable than your insults is, and when they come in collision with each other, it is human nature that you would have give way, and human degrees that you would have give way, and human degrees that you would have give way, and human degrees the two would have give way, the meant of the promise of the ou exalt human degrees above human nature: nd when they come in collision with each other, is human nature that you would have give way, with the popular notion of subjecting them to conditions—and such degrading and annihilating conditions, as you would scarcely be willing to subject the rights of a dog to. Although man was made but, a little lower than the angels, and crowned

respect to law and human rights, is but what might be expected. The only office of Government is to call to our aid the weapons of simple truth and might be expected. The only office of Government is to protect, in all the fulness of human rights, we could not fail to make a lodgment in the convergence of its subjects. But you seem to concar with the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Government is competent to do whatsoever it will with its subjects—even to the making slaves of them. Not, indeed, that you would have Government do so—but, that, in its doing so, you would still recognize and obey it as Government. In the case of Strader and others against Graham, that Court says, in defence of reducing freemen to slaves, that a State has an undoubted right to determine the status, or domestic and social condition of the persons domiciled within its territory.

The least right, of which the least of its subjects is robbed, Government should promptly and perty, which is another powerful element of success: nor fail of what is more than all else—the Divine blessing. But I must close. Think not, my dear sir, that I would ignore, or underrate, your services for the slave han all else—words for him—very good and very brave, considering how trammeled you are by your connection with a party, which is another powerful element of success: nor fail of what is more than all else—the Divine blessing.

But I must close. Think not, my dear sir, that I would ignore, or underrate, your services for the slave han all else—words for him—very good and very brave, considering how trammeled you are by your connection with a party, which, if only because it is a national variable of the property of the slave has an understance of the slaveholder; nor fail of what is more than all else—the but of what is more than all else—the but of the property of the slaveholder; nor fail of what is more than all else—the but of the property of the slaveholder; nor fail of what is more than all else—the but of the property.

Th

The least right, of which the least of its subjects is robbed. Government should promptly and unconditionally restore. But you allow it to witness unmoved the greatest crime, and to leave unredressed the greatest wrong. You allow it to do so, in the present case, because you recognize a higher power than Government behind the Government. This higher power, to which you would have Government bow—and to which, indeed, you bow—is, strange to say, the criminal himself.

GERRIT SMITH

be because

1st. Of your false views of law.

2d. Of your false views of the province of civil

3d. Of your false views of the province of civil

would sooner community to a law for murder—murder being a less wrong than slavery, as you yourself would decide, were you called on to choose which should be the fate of some children.

crime against man, and the total annihilation of his rights, you can recognize to be law—it necessarily follows, that, with you, there is no glorious and withering majesty of law, before which to arraign slavery, and no mighty voice of law to call for its abrogation.

The absoluteness of human rights seems to have no place in your conceptions of them. You fall in with the popular notion of subjecting them.

with glory and honor,' you, nevertheless, claim not one absolute right for him. You admit the enactment, which sweeps away all his rights, to be alaw—valid law. Alas, nothing is held cheaper than human rights!—nothing is more trifled with than sacred manhood! You would scout the legislation which declares a stone to be wood, or a gislation which declares a stone to be wood, or a But the height of the state of the stat But to seek to accomplish this object by horse to be a hog. But the legislation which sinks which is the most rampant and guilty enemy of war in the doctrine, that stavery, which is the most rampant and guilty enemy of law, is itself law. Nor is there honeaty in the doctrine, simple fact that it is legislation, outweighs, in your when it is turned against himself, and his own neck is claimed for the yoke of slavery. But there is no truth in the doctrine, that stavery, which is the most rampant and guilty enemy of law, is itself law. Nor is there honeaty in the doctrine—for no one will admit the doctrine, when it is turned against himself, and his own neck is claimed for the yoke of slavery. But esteem, its infinite absurdity, its infinite insult, neck is claimed for the yoke of startery, and its infinite blasphemy.

That you should be as wide of the truth in respect to the province of Government, as you are in discard our superficial and politic expedients, and respect to law and human rights, is but what might be expected. The only office of Government simple honesty. Wielding these effective weapons,

SELECTIONS.

share with the slaveholder in his loss by emancipation—for the nation has encouraged slaveholding, and sought to profit by it. Nevertheless, emancipation, being an absolute duty, is to be granted, free of all conditions. Whether the slaveholder shall receive money, is a question wholly foreign to the duty of emancipation. That duty is to be discharged, whatever may, or may not, follow it.

That you would not have slavery abolished in the State, without 'compensation for damages,' is not at all strange, since you attach a similar conjustified my large expectations from you. If they have not all been realized, nevertheless many of them have been; and not a few of them most clamor for the restoration of that inestimable blessing until it was regained; denied the right to debate slavery in Congress, it has pertinaciously insisted upon the discussion with all its collateral issues, until a man can now speak in the capitol with more freedom than twenty years ago would have been permitted in Boston; denied a place among the benevolent questions of the day, it has become, by general distinction the question. nevolent questions of the day, it has become, by general distinction, the question. It has forced its way into our literature, it has carried by storm every pulpit worth carrying, it has touched the hearts of a promiscoous andience in the theatre, it has given new inspiration to the painter's pencil, and a new tone to the song of the poet. Permenting everywhere, discussed around the fireside, touching the heart of woman to gentle issues, and kindling into a blaze the instinctive equity of childhood, the question of slavery cannot be avoided by politicians. There was a time when indiscriminate and indecent abuse of anti-slavery men was a sure passcians. There was a time when indiscriminate and of the girl himself, and only desired that time should indecent abuse of anti-slavery men was a sure passport to public favor and to place. But that time his claim, if he should choose to do so. It seemed to be conceded on all hands that the girl was entitled to her freedom, if she chose to claim it. At the suggestion of her counsel, that she, being a minor, (sixteen years of age.) be placed under the charge of a guardian, to be kept until her claimand must feel like men or matters affecting the har-to-the arrangement. The cirl, at the suggestion of distorted his mount, has forgiven that immoderate zeal which has taken and extraordinary change which has taken place in relation to this question of slavery.

The thing was handsomely done on all sides. Our fellow-citizen, L. G. Van Slyke, Esq., as her guardian, who gave bonds, and took her under charge, to the apparents attisfaction of all parties.

The thing was handsomely done on all sides. Our fellow-citizen, John G. Miller, Esq., distinctly stated, in his peculiarly polite manner, on the part of his friends, that they only made any question of the case, under the supposition that they will be a supposition that they only made any question of the case, under the supposition that they will be a supposition that they will be a supposition that they are the supposition that they will be a supposition that the will be a supposition that the supposition

but it will contend in vain against opinions which have been so thoughtfully embraced, and which are so generally diffused. It may secure a few victories, it may elect a President, it may obtain the control of Congress: but its first infidelity to freedom will be the signal for its overthrow. It has before it, indeed, a memorable example. It can hardly hope to secure a greater or more general triumph than that which placed the unfortunate Pierce in the Presidential chair; and it may well tremble at the control of this case, as might be expected; and the will be the signal for its overthrow. It has before it, indeed, a memorable example. It can hardly hope to secure a greater or more general triumph than that which placed the unfortunate Pierce in the Presidential chair; and it may well tremble at the prospect of a downfall like his. Hardly more than a moiety of his term of office has expired, yet ceived on attaining the estate of a free woman. We residential char resource of a human when the state of a free woman. State after State has descrited him, and he now finds himself in a terrible minority, with half the confederacy arrayed against him, and with a House of Representatives bitterly hostile to his policy. A similar fortune will await any future President who shall venture to disregard, as he has done,

the plain admonitions of justice and of humanity.

The contest is indeed just commencing. Whatever novelty may, for a moment, divert the public mind, it will be driven back by the instinct of selfpreservation, to the defence of liberty. The slave power has usurped the Federal government, it has made the President its satrap, Senators its pimps, ment. Like the fabled spirit of modern times, it guides the hand of a feeble Executive, when he vetoes bills, and when he approves them; and whether a patent is to be extended or a pauper relieved, it demands to be consulted, and gives judgment ac-cording to its prejudice or its interest. This condition of affairs cannot forever continue. The great battles of freedom are yet to be fought. tracts of territory yet unsubdued are to be preserved from the curse of slavery. A statute which seems rather like a relic of the barbarous ages than enactment of a civilized assembly, must be re-ed. The government of the country must be ed back to its legitimate and constitutional duties. If the American party is ready to do its part of this great work, we bid it God speed! If, linded by the glare of success, it shall prove hostile to the cause of true republicanism, it will need no malediction of ours to consign it to destruc-

From the Ohio Columbian, March 11. OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER RUNNING AWAY.

A slave case in this city terminated last Monday

A colored man, who resides a few miles out of the city, in the cars from Cincinnati, on Saturday, fell into conversation with a colored girl, a fellowpassenger, and learned from her that she was a slave, on her way from Louisville, Ky., to Richmond, Va., in charge of a friend of her master. He informed her at once that she had a right to her freedom, inasmuch as she had come into the State

by consent of her master or his agent.

She manifested surprise by the inquiry, 'Are we in a free State!' and at once said she wished to be This conversation took place as the cars approached this city. The trains on the Wheeling route not uniting with the Cincinnati trains, in all cases, a detention of the slave girl and her company was necessary here. The colored man at once notified his acquaintances of what he had learned from the slave girl, and they, of course, on the alert, followed the omnibus containing them, to the residence of one of the respectable families of our city, where the girl and her reaches. our course of the day or evening, some colored wo-men managed to get a conversation with the slave girl, who repeated to them her desire to be free, whereupon several of the colored people set them-selves about procuring a writ of habeas corpus in her

question of the case, under the supposition that the girl would prefer to go with her acquaintances to see her mother and friends in Virginia; but as

We rejoice always at the rescue of a human being from the prison-house of bondage. We re-joice that, in this case, it was made to appear that the time has come when no pretence will be set up in behalf of the oppressor, in this class of cases. We trust also the precedent will do good in assuring timid Supreme Judges, and all others who are afraid to act for freedom: for we will do none the injustice to believe that they can be indifferent in a cuestion of freedom or slavery. question of freedom or slavery.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, March 16.

ed man to attend on him, but the following high the negro man was missing, and it has since been ascertained that he was placed on the underground railroad, and taken rapidly northward. A gentleman from Natchez, Miss., whose name is said to be Johnson, arrived here on Wednesday,

and brought with him an interesting dark mulatto girl, about ten years of age, who was held as a

It was rumored about town yesterday morning. that the Mississippian and this girl were sto at the Walnut-Street House, and some abolition at the Walnut-Street House, and some about tonies sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and placed it in the bands of one of the deputy sheriffs, who went down to the Walnut-Street House, and looked round, but could not find the girl, and

Soon afterwards it was represented that the girl was in the house, but was removed from one room and secreted in another. Again the deputy sheriff went down, but could not find the girl. Last night vigorous watch was kept on the premises, but we ave not learned that anything strange turn

EXTRAORDINARY SLAVE CASE-A GIFT ed up.

The case of a slave who came through from Mississippi by land, and here was aided by a merchant, who once took an active part in favor of suppressing abolition agitation, and who is now lar in a manner quite satisfactory to the friends of terested in southern trade, is the fourth slave freedom, which term now seems to embrace nearly liter that has been reported to us very recently. all the inhabitants of the city. The facts are as In this latter case, the merchant received a letter from one of his correspondents in the South, stat-ing the escape of the slave, and his probable course orthward, and also describing him very minutely, so that he might be caught. On the very the negro who, from very long travel, was half famished, applied at the merchant's house, for something to eat, and was at once recognised as

the runaway.

He was fed, and charged with being a fugitive. He was led, and charged with deing a lighter.

He acknowledged it, but pleaded ill-usage, and
begged so hard not to be sent back, that the merchant put him away for safe-keeping, while he
went to his counting-room to think about the
matter. His previous convictions, his opinions of
his constitutional obligations and his interests, all
all histograms the search back but his feelings led him to send the negro back, but his feelings finally overcame him, and revealing the case some of the conductors on the underground rail-way, he handed the negro over to them, at the same time presenting him with ten dollars to help him

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Monday.

AN ATTEMPT TO DETAIN SIXTEEN SLAVES ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—The steamer 'Falls Ci-ty,' Capt. Sam Mason, arrived here about 9 o'clock above most of our statesment. But I would state on the statesment in the course when the greatest crime, and to leave any our stand still farther above them. Rejoicing that you sand still farther above them. Rejoicing that you sand sometimes can be considered book, the fall of the several of the colored people set them the closes orpus in the least, so the selves about procuring a writ of hekeas corpus in the case, in consequence of the engagements of them in the courts then stiting, and the standard proper was at length obtained. Application was made to a Judge of the Supreme Court. The reasonable defined the seven to the still the theat of the still the standard proper was a

GEN. SAM HOUSTON.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON.

There is no doubt that much effort has been made to secure the nomination of Sam Houston for the Presidency in '56. No one doubts that Know Nothings all over the country have been for many months actively at work for this object. His course on the Nebraska bill is relied on chiefly to give him favor at the North, especially his defence of ministers' right of petition. We hope the free press of the country will not allow a measure so fatal to freedom to gain delusive favor in the public mind.

Besides his incompetence for the office, Gen. Houston is a slaveholder—a thorough pro-slavery man to the fullest extent—a supporter of the fugitive act, and every other slave measure, except the Nebraska bill, and he assigned as a reason for opposing that bill, that it would injure rather than benefit slavery.

benefit slavery.

He was one of the leaders who robbed Mexico of Texas, in order to re-establish slavery there, and rivet it in the institutions of that State with every possible security. And his Senatorial course has been distinguished chiefly for annexation zeal, extending the boundaries of Texas beyond all decent regard to truth, in order to cover it with slavery, extorting tens of millions from the treasury on theer pretexts for the benefit of that State, &c.

In Boston he came out distinctly in defence of slavery as a permanent and necessary system. And on restoring the law of liberty to Nebraska, he will stand with the south beyond all question. In not a single point does he represent the principles of

a single point does no represent the principles of the opponents of slavery, but stands in direct oppo-sition to all of them. The support of him would be a shameful and total abandonment of their cause. The following extract of a letter from him to Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, dated March, 1851, will make his position plain enough. He says: (Italies ours) says: (Italics ours.)

says: (Italics ours.)

'There is one point upon which I am happy to agree with you in opinion cordially and in all respects; and that is in your estimate of the abolition agitators. I cannot perceive a more base and atrocious spirit than the one that actuates these wicked incendiaries. They are ready to plunge the south into all the hopeless horrors of ruin and bankruptcy, rend assunder the bonds of the Union, and involve the whole country in the terrible train of evils that would result from a bloody civil war; and all this for the purpose of righting fancied wrongs of the negroes, who are quite as well situated as themselves. Such wretches are beyond the pale of common humanity, and should be Judged by the common humanity, and should be Judged by the semies to the human race.'

This is plain enough to be perfectly intelligible. He was bland enough in Boston, of course; but here he appears in his home dress as a slaveholder, here he appears in his nome dress as a stavenouter, 'cordially and in all respects' agreeing with the vete-ran South Carolinian. Really, if the North can be made to look with any degree of favor in such a di-rection, a becoming respect to the opinions of man-kind should lead it to renounce all regard for hu-

It appears to us of utmost importance that the friends of free principles, and especially free presses all over the north, should immediately and persistently denand a full and robust expression of their principles in the national ticket. We shall then get none too much. Slavery never waits to then get none too much. Slavery never wates to see 'what will turn up,' and nothing that ever icads the country will do it. The philosophy of tampering and compromising is yet paralyzing the north, and crippling its manhood. We go for back-

SAM HOUSTON.

I am glad Houston has spoken. I have heard several influential anti-slavery men speak of him as a man whom they might possibly vote for President. That game is now ended. His speech in Boston shows him to be in favor of perpetual slavery. He defends the slaveholders from guilt, because He defends the slaveholders from guilt, because their slaves descended to them; as if it were not equally sinful to continue to oppress a man, as to reduce him to bondage in the first place. 2. He advocates the necessity of perpetuating slavery, because, he says, whites cannot labor in the southern climate, and negroes will not work if free. 3. He hypocritically holds out the idea that the blacks of this country may examinally be removed to Africa. this country may eventually be removed to Africa, when there are more than three and a half milwhen there are more than three and a half millions of them, and they are increasing at the rate of over eighty thousand a year, and the Colonization Society has never removed in any one year but about eight hundred. On the subject of slavery, he shows himself utterly destitute of principle and humanity. It is said that he has lately been baptized for the remission of his sins: but he will have to be dipped in Jordan many times before the leprosy of slavery will be watched from his heart. It is now thought he will be washed from his heart. It is now thought he will get the secret nomination of the National Council, and that the Order will send delegates enough to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in Cincinnati, to secure his nomination there.—Correspondent of Ohio Columbian.

HOUSTON DEFINED.

The following extract of a speech by General Houston, in Congress, in 1848, defines his position beyond mistake on the two great issues of territo-rial liberty, and the admission of new slave States.

rial liberty, and the admission of new state States. He says:

'Legislation in Congress, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, is, in my opinion, useless and injudicious. I assert the principle that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in any of our Territories of this Union. It is an institution of exclusively domestic regulation, subject alone to the control, jurisdiction and authority of the several States, each acting independently for itself. Congress would have the same right to impose slavery upon a State unwilling to receive it, as pose slavery upon a State unwilling to receive it, as o exclude it from one desirous of retaining it.

THE RENDITION OF PUGITIVES.

Mr. Boynton, of Essex, introduced a bill yester-day, intended to meet the case of fugitives. It was hastily drawn, and is intended rather as the basis of a bill than as a perfect statute. It names officers to whom application may be made for war-rant to arrest fugitives. The officers are Justices of Superior Court in New York, Judges of Supremo Court, or County Judges and Recorders of cities of Superior Court in New York, sudges of Supreme Court, or County Judges and Recorders of cities. Magistrates must adjourn to procure necessary testimony, and on adjournment may admit the fogitive to bail. The bail conditioned for the appearance of the fugitive on the day of adjournment, or payment of penalty to claimant. If the claimant fails to establish his claim, he If the claimant fails to establish his claim, he forfeits \$100 to defendant and costs, expenses and damages. The bill gives fugitives right to trial by jury. Makes it felony to take any step to arrest or remove a fugitive, except as provided in this act, and punishable by imprisonment not over ten years, and by fine not over \$500. It makes it misdemeanor for any officer of this State of the s to issue warrants, except those named .- Albany

What does this mean ! Is the State of New

of Congress, and return the bondman after ber own fashion? This is the movement, as we sup-pose, of the anti-Nebraska men. They are about to comply with their constitutional obligations, to comply with their constitutional obligations, and give up men, women, and children, to slavery, if judge and jury say the man who claims them has proved them his. This bill will give the freeman claimed by a kidnapper some chance to escape. It places serious obstacles in the way of kidnappers. But then it surrenders every principle of freedom. It concodes to one man the horrible right to claim, to seize, to hold and convey away his fellow-man as a slave. It, with deliberate insult to justice and liberty, designates courts, appoints judges and jur-ors to call in question the rights of an innocent human being to liberty. It doesn the man, and his posterity after him, to a life of slavery, for no other cause than that the guilty man who claims other cause than that the guilty man who claims him now, of a court and jury, has claimed and held and robbed him all his life before, without the aid of any such formalities of law. What difference is it to the poor wretch, thus doomed, whether he meets his fate from a State Court, a judge and jury, or from a Commissioner—the creature of a pro-slavery Federal Government? What difference to humanite to liberty or justical. He who does to humanity, to liberty, or justice! He who does it is infamous and accursed, be he Commissioner or Judge—and the law which he obeys is more than infernal, be it State or National. nal, be it State or National. New York, if she would honor herself and serve

liberty, should repudiate this constitutional obligation, and sternly refuse ever to question the right of human beings to liberty. — Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From the Colonization Herald.

A SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.

ELEVATION OF THE COLORED RACE.-A memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina is now in circulation among the citizens of that State, praying for certain modifications of the laws regulating slaves and free persons of color. From a copy with which we have been furnished, we venture the opinion that a large portion of the better class of popu-lation of the State would be pleased to have the odification made.

The memorial is thus introduced: 'Your mem

The memorial is thus introduced: 'Your memorialists are well aware of the delicate nature of the subject to which the attention of the Legislature is called, and of the necessity of proceeding with deliberation and caution. They propose some radical changes in the law of slavery, demanded alike by our common Christianity, hy public morality, and by the common weal of the whole South. At the same time, they have no wish or purpose inconsistent with the best interests of the slaveholder, and suggest no reform which may impair consistent with the best interests of the state-holder, and suggest no reform which may impair the efficiency of slave labor. On the contrary, they believe that the much desired modifications of our slave code will redound to the welfare of all classes, and to the honor and character of the State out the civilized world.'

The attention of the Legislature is then asked to the following propositions:— 1. That it behoves us as a Christian people to establish the institution of matrimony among our slaves, with all its legal congations and guarantees as to its duration between the parties. 2. That under no circumstances should masters be permitted to disregard these natural and sacred ties of relationship among their slaves, or between slaves belonging to different masters. 3. That the parental relation be acknowledged and protected by law; and that the separation of parents from their young children, say of twelve years and under, be strictly forbid-den, under heavy pains and penalties. 4. That the laws which prohibit the instruction of slaves and free colored persons, by teaching them to read the Bible and other good books, be repealed.'

A lengthy and ably prepared argument follows

A lengthy and ably prepared argument follows in advocacy of these measures, and several authorities are cited in their favor. It is stated that the laws of Louisiana prohibit the separation of young children from their parents; and that in Georgia and Alabama, the same thing has either been debated in the Legislature, or suggested in the Governor's Annual Message. Judge O'Neill, of South Carolina, has proposed not only this, but several other important reforms in the slave code. Among them, he hints at the propriety of establishing them, he hints at the propriety of establishing matrimony and of encouraging education. Other writers in the State take similar ground. The Southern Agricultural Association, which seems to have originated in Georgia and in South Carolina, has twice appealed to the benevolence and good sense of the South in favor of referm with a view has twice appealed to the benevolence and good sense of the South, in favor of reform, with a view to the elevation of the colored race. In Louisiana, the education of the free people of color is encour-aged by the grant of money out of the public funds.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. WABASH PRESBYTERY.

Wabash Presbytery, at its last meeting, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, and ordered the same for publica-

Whereas, the General Assembly at Detroit, in 850, 'Resolved, 2. That the holding of our fellowmen in the condition of slavery, except in those cases where it is unavoidable, by the laws of the State, the obligations of guardianship, or the demands of humanity, is an offence in the proper import of that term, as used in the Book of Discipline, Chap. I. Sec. 3, and should be regarded and the same manner as other offences.

And Resolved, 4. That after this declaration of sentiment, the whole subject of slavery, as it exists in the Church, be referred to the sessions and Presbyteries, to take such action thereon as their judgment the laws of Christianity re

And whereas, we do not learn that one session or Presbytery where slavery exists, has taken any action against the evil, but on the other hand, they have generally and publicly refused to answer reasonable inquiries as to the number, treatment and condition of slaves held by themselves

Therefore,
Resolved, 1. That the laws of Christianity require us to withhold fellowship from slaveholders, till they give evidence that they hold them from necessity, and not from choice. necessity, and not from choice.

Resolved, 2. We will not knowingly invite slave-

holding preachers, or those who justify the practic as right, to our pulpits.

Resolved, 3. That we hereby invite the attention and co-operation of all the Presbyteries in our con-nection, and we seriously propound to each the question whether, after so many remonstrances and so many declarations as to the great sin of alavery, and our being foremost among the anti-slawith those who voluntarily practice what both the Church and the world proclaim a sin against God

Presbytery approved of the doing of its commis Presbytery approved of the doing, sioners, in remonstrating against the action, or rather want of action of the last Assembly on slavery; and in view of the past, and the dull prespect of and in view of the past, and the dull prespect of of the martyr spirit. the future, Presbytery nominated no commissione as usual for the next Assembly.

E. Kingsbury, Stated Clerk;

ANOTHER IDA MAY.

Some time since, an account was published of a family of white slaves in Virginia, in which Mr. Sumner has taken much interest. Four of the members have been freed at a cost of \$800, raised mostly by J. A. Andrew, Esq., of Boston. The daguerreotype mentioned in the following letter, says the Telegraph, is a portrait of one of the family referred to, a most beautiful white girl, with hig forehead, straight hair, intellectual appearance and decidedly attractive features.

[Letter from Hon. Charles Sumner.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. DRAR DOCTOR—I send you by the mail a daguerrectype of a child about seven years old, who only
a few months ago was a slave in Virginia, but who
is now happily free by means sent on from Boston,
which I had the happiness of being entrusted with
for this purpose. She is bright and intelligent—
another Ida May. I think her presence among us
(in Boston) will be more effective than any speech
I can make. Meanwhile I send this picture, thinking that you will be glad to exhibit it among the
members of the Legislature, as an illustration of
slavery. Let a hard-hearted Hunker look at it and
be softened.

I send another copy in a different attitude to John DEAR DOCTOR-I send you by the mail a daguer

be softened.

I send another copy in a different attitude to John
A. Andrew. Her name is Mary.

Ever yours,

CHARLES SUMMER.

laity throughout the world, is the great sanctifier and THE LIBERATOR upholder of war, governmental vengeance, and indivi-dual violence, among mankind; that she has become the pliant accomplice of numerous defiant nationalities, which constantly require professed Christians to commit No Union with Slaveholders. fratricide on each other; and that, in so doing, she has BOSTON, MARCH 30, 1855. grossly apostatized from the Christianity of Jesus Christ,

RESISTANCE SOCIETY

President.

ADIN BALLOU, of Hopedale.

Vice-President.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, of Worcester, Mass.

SAMUEL W. WHEELER, of Providence, R. I.

Business Committee.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston;

HENRY C. WRIGHT, "SABAH M. EARLE, Worcester;

E. D. DRAPER, Hopedale;

S. S. FOSTER, Worcester;

LUCY H. BALLOU, Hopedale.

LEWIS FORD, of Abington;

and prayer offered by ADIN BALLOU

JOHN H. CRANE, of Worcester

An appropriate hymn was sung by Hopedale friends

On motion, Voted, That all persons attending the

non-resistance, be finvited to take part in its dis-

Mr. CHACE, of N. H., rose to make a few remarks:

He supposed the meeting was convened, not to consider

hope, therefore, that the subject of non-resistance

should be specially considered in reference to fugitive

resistants could resort to legal measures in collecting

WM. W. Cook, of Hopedale, thought that if it was

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, as Chairman of the Business

point-taking for granted that we all denounce offen-

sive war and unprovoked violence as utterly abomina-

2. Resolved, That our controversy is with those only,

who advocate defensive injury, war and violence; that,

in this controversy, just two great ethical principles

that it is sometimes right, among human beings, to re-

3. Resolved, That as Jesus Christ was the first, in

be appropriately called Christian Non-Resistance.

resistance of evil; and that it is perfectly consistent

with the most active use of all really benevolent forces

-always regarding the highest good of all parties

concerned; its uniform object being to overcome evil

5. Resolved, That any and every kind of treatment

rendered by one human being to another, which disre-

gards the receiver's good, is injurious-is evil-in the

6. Resolved, That if it is wrong to resist injury with

jury, wrong to prepare to inflict injury, wrong to ap-

prove, fellowship, incite or countenance others in inflict-

ties and nations; and, therefore, the ethical principles

of resistance or non-resistance ought to govern alike

8. Resolved, That principles and their legitimate con-

-based as it is on the war-principle-goes with and

without violating their acknowledged principles, partici-

pate in revolutionary resorts to injurious force, nor in

the worst tyrants, persecutors and oppressors; and that

if they thus compromise their non-resistant principle, by doing evil that good may come, consistency requires

the conduct of individuals, societies and nations.

renderer, other persons, or the public.

ing, threatening or preparing to inflict it.

be no neutral ground between them.

Committee, reported the following Resolutions :-

bstract matters, but practical ones. It was his

as set forth in the New Testament. MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND NON 14. Resolved, That Humanity should take precede of all Books and Constitutions, and all social, political

This Society met, according to appointment, at Worcester, in Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, the 24th and religious institutions. 15. Resolved, That man never did have, and never car have, the right to take the life of man as a penalty, or inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., and was called to order by

in self-defence. WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. Garrison suggested that it 16. Resolved, That governments, in taking life in war might be best, under existing circumstances, to resolve the meeting into a Convention. This suggestion was or as a penalty, act on the same principle on which concurred in, and the following persons were appointed murderers, pirates, slaveholders and anarchists act-to wit, the right to kill men at the discretion and for the benefit of those who kill them.

17. Resolved, That the plan of supporting govern

ments by tariffs, and other indirect taxes, is a cunning contrivance of tyrants to enable them to attain their ambitious and bloody aims, without exciting the alarm of the people by a direct appeal to their pockets; therefore, one most potent way to put an end to war and tyranny is to abolish all tariffs and indirect taxes, and to substitute free trade and direct taxation as the means of sustaining political institutions.

18. Resolved, That freedom of communication between

man and man, around the world, in all social, commer cial, literary and religious relations, is an inalienable right of every human being, the free exercise of which is essential to the progress and brotherhood of the hu-man race; and all attempts to regulate or restrict such freedom of intercourse, through governmental organization, by means of international laws, treaties, or tariffs, necessarily tend to international rivalry and war, creating a necessity for standing armies and navies Convention, whatever their views of the subject of preventing the free interchange of thought, sympathy and industry, and thus hindering the establ peace on earth, and good will among men.

19. Resolved, That in proclaiming it to be a self-evi but he did not come, he said, to instruct, but to inquire. dent truth, that 'all men are created free and equal,' and at the same time holding in chains nearly four millions of slaves-and in declaring it to be equally selfevident, that all men are 'endowed by their Creato with an inalienable right to life,' and at the same tim slaves-whether force might be used to rescue them out sustaining the gallows, an army, navy and militia, and of the hands of kidnappers, as in the case of Jerry, at continually taking life at discretion-this nation, judg-Syracuse. He also wished to know whether non- ed by its own standard, stands before the world as con fessedly guilty of the most dreadful form of oppression and of murder on a fearful scale, -in which crimes all are to be deemed participants, who sustain and approve decided that non-resistance is true in principle, it was the government, whether of the State or nation.

quite clear that we could not employ officers to use the Whereas, by the United States Constitution, and the sword for us, any more than we could use that instru-Constitution of Massachusetts, war is expressly provid ed for, and recognised as right and proper whenever ADIN BALLOU said he should draw a line of distinc-Congress may choose to declare it for any cause whattion between conformity to the law, and prosecuting soever deemed expedient by that body; therefore, under it. This point he briefly illustrated in his usually

20. Resolved. That for those who profess to believe that all war is contrary to the will of God, and hostile to the brotherhood of the human race, to vote or to take office under either the State or national government, is to pour contempt upon their professions of peace, 1. Resolved, That as none but robbers, pirates, canand to be a participant in every war waged by the na nibals and outlaws pretend to justify mere aggressive injury by man on man, we have no controversy with

21. Resolved. That the most amazing inconsistency the respectable multitude in Church and State on that between profession and practice, in this particular, i exhibited by the members of the Society of Friend generally, who show no scruples in voting for the most conspicuous military lenders, or in making the war system an organic element of the national constitu

22. Resolved, That in a true state of society, all miliare arrayed against each other-one of which affirms tary organizations and parades will be regarded with utter disgust and abhorrence.

sist injury with injury—the other, that it is never right; 23. Resolved, That while the doctrine of the 'divin and that we hold these two ethical principles to be raright of kings' is justly regarded as equally absurd and dically irreconcilable with each other, so that there can nonstrous by the people of this country, the doctrine which they have accepted in its stead, that ' the majority shall govern,' with absolute and bloody sway, makour world, to teach and exemplify unequivocally the ing disobedience to their laws in the last resort punishethical principle of never resisting injury with injury able with death, is not less pernicious and tyrannical in principle; for it is the frightful doctrine, that 'might in human intercourse, this doctrine and practice may makes right,' that moral obligation is dependant upon 4. Resolved, That Christian Non-Resistance does not numbers, and that the few may be sacrificed for the imply mere passivity; that it excludes only injurious benefit of the many.

24. Resolved, That no man has a right to claim, proffer, or to accept authority to rule over his fellowmen; that all legislation, to which is attached the lifetaking principle, is intrinsically unjust and oppressive: that, to declare that 'all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' and then to coerce every person to be a subject or member of the ethical meaning of these terms, however intended to the nance thereto, is to destroy free agency, violate cor science, and crush individual liberty.

6. Resolved, That if it is wrong to resist injury with injury, it must also be wrong to threaten to inflict injury, wrong to prepare to inflict injury, wrong to prepare to inflict injury, wrong to appear to inflict injury, wrong to appear to inflict injury. insecurity to life, liberty, and property, is as incoherent and irrational as to say that, just so far as total 7. Resolved, That what is morally right or wrong for abstinence prevails, drunkenness and crime will abound individual human beings, is so for combinations, socie--just so far as abolitionism succeeds, slavery and it licenticusness will pervade the land accordingly.

The Resolutions having been read, and the freest dis

cussion of them urgedsequences go together, and are inseparable; that if we HENRY C. WRIGHT proceeded to state what he cor take the principle of sometimes resisting injury with sidered to be the underlying principle of all the violence injury, we are bound to take it with all that belongs to and bloodshed that have ever existed in the world. it in civilized society; that if we reject this war-princi- This principle he declared to be, the assumption, on the ple, and embrace the principle of Christian Non-Resist- part of man, of discretionary power to take the life of ance, we are bound to take all the legitimate conse- his fellow-man. He believed that we have no right to quences; and that there is no middle ground-no hon- do anything to even the worst of criminals, but for their benefit. The position, he said, that governmen 9. Resolved, That the adherents of the war-principle is ordained of God, and has, therefore, a right to kill have no right to assume, as they generally do, that der- men, is a monstrous lie. The government of Massanier resorts to injurious force are necessary to the pre- chusetts was no more ordained of God than Nehemial servation of human life, the protection of human Adams's church, or the Simms' Brigade-both, like all rights, and the progress of the human race; that we institutions, were mere human contrivances. He in deny all such assumptions, and demand proof from the sisted that whatever it is a sin for one man to do, it i history of the past; that we assert these resorts to in- a sin for any body of men to do; and that every supjurious force to have caused immense needless sacrifices porter of a Constitution based on the life-taking princ of human life, and to have obstructed real human pro- ple, is responsible for the murders committed under it. gress; and that we affirm the principle of Christian But men, he said, are everywhere trying to throw off Non-Resistance to be radically conducive to the preser- their responsibility in this matter. When we look after vation of human life, rights and improvement; espe-cially when associated, as it ever ought to be, with intellectual, moral and religious liberty, and the heroism a part of it; but when money is to be distributed by the State, then all are ready to be considered as men 10. Resolved, That the whole existing order of so bers of it. But it should be distinctly understood, that called civilized society is based on the war principle; the basis of non-resistance is, that no man, nor any that this is why it reproduces centinually the great evils body of men, has the right to take life at discretion, it struggles to repress at such immense cost, and with and for the benefit of another. such splendid display; that Christian Non-Resistance Mr. BELENAP, of Hopkinton, inquired as to the rela-

naturally demands, leads to, and will ultimately institute, a new order of society, as much superior to the stitution of the United States-whether they could conest phase of savageism; and that it is the privilege, no

best phase of civilization as that is superior to the low- sistently hold office, or vote under it. Mr. Gannison replied, that no one is bound to un less than the duty, of all Christian Non-Resistants, to derstand the Constitution as he (Mr. G.) understood it prepare the way, as circumstances may favor, for such and the question to each is, how do you honestly under-11. Resolved, That whoever holds office, votes and stand it? If he understood it to be a pro-slavery in strument, then he virtually becomes a slaveholder prosecutes at law, under the existing order of society, giving it his support; but if he interprets it as an antislavery instrument, as his friend GERRIT SMITH does for that principle to all its legitimate lengths; and that (however preposterous such an interpretation may be,) whoever renounces that principle is bound to seek a he could not charge him logically with being pro-slavery new order of society, or at least to refrain from the Whatever may be their spirit or language in regard offices, ballot boxes and legal coercions of the old. 12. Resolved, That Christian Non-Resistants cannot, the Constitutions of all the States, are clearly on the side of war; and no peace man, therefore, can con-sistently support them. If the National Constitution armed combinations of people, nor intentionally instiliving and true God, could any one, believing in such gate others to do so, nor approve, encourage or counte-nance any such violence, even though directed against a God, swear allegiance to that Constitution? Of course not, all will say. But the peace man can no more consistently swear allegiance to a pro-war Con stitution. This point he argued with great clearnes and strength, and also ineisted upon the necessity and cherish or trust in it.

13. Resolved, That the nominal Christian Church, as characterised by the vast majority of her clergy and Adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

WM. W. Cook read an extract from a document, ex anatory of the position of Hopedale community in reation to human governments.

Mr. Gazzison read an eloquent extract from a speech for an enemy? cently made by Vicroz Hugo, the distinguished och exile, bearing largely upon the subject of war and violence, and seeming to argue against both, on the it. Everything, therefore, should stand out of the way highest non-resistance ground.

HENRY C. WRIGHT wished to say something in refernce to the classification of warriors with pirates, slaveholders, and murderers. Government, he asserted, acts upon the same principle when it takes life as the murderer does. Life is absolutely inviolable, and can never be rightfully taken. Yet he would have it understood, that though he believed that all who take life to do so. Nor is it expedient for all others to rely on should regard with leniency the fugitive slave who should kill his kidnapper, in order to save himself from being reduced again to bondage.

WM. W. Cook said he had frequently been pained, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, by hearing certain public advocates of non-resistance encourage fighting. He thought them greatly inconsistent; and should consider himself as justifiable in using the sword, as in calling upon others to do so.

Mr. GARRISON said that, in regard to questions o duty, a great difference of opinion obtains among men; but he believed there was but one true test of right That test he considered to be of an intrinsic character and made demonstratively certain by facts and results. judge ye not of yourselves what is right?' The Bicannot be the true test-the Bible, per se, never did and never can settle anything in science or art, in morality or religion. He was a non-resistant, because he It works well: it cannot work otherwise, because ever returns good for evil, and cannot give injury for killed, and therefore none of us should kill. injury. He referred to Hopedale as one of the practical proofs of his position; and also considered, at conthe man who practices it, and upon the mind and heart of the wrong-doer, and, in contrast, the effects of worldly ambition, litigation, and acquisitiveness, na-

E. D. DRAPER, of Hopedale, testified as to the practicularly in reference to the collecting of debts. He was confident that he had succeeded better than those who had resorted to law in similar circumstances.

Lewis Forn, of Abington, testified to the same point. He also enlarged upon the point that non-resistance gives security to person as well as to property; and he believed it to be not only true in the abstract, but 'the best policy'-practically.

HENRY C. WRIGHT mentioned the instance of a large trading house which never resorts to law, but which seldom loses a debt in consequence of its known prac-

Mr. GARRISON would not have it thought that non resistants are such, merely because it pays to-day. Sometimes non-resistants have to give a different account of their worldly affairs from the preceding speakers. Yet any losses arising from their fidelity to non-resistance, will not disprove the principle. Consequences are not to be determined by the hour, but by endless duration. As a general rule, and with rare exceptional cases, obedience to God, on the part of an individual or a nation, will be attended with safety and prosperity. God has promised this, and we shall not fail to find him true to his promise. Mr. G. related interesting anecdotes of Sheridan, the British orator, and the late William Ladd, strikingly illustrative of the beautiful results of relying upon a principle of honor. and upon the doctrine of overcoming evil with good.

E. D. DRAPER wanted to suggest to business-men the mportance of going about armed-armed with the truth, and particularly in the form of non-resistance tracts for distribution. He had found that this works

resistance, he had been so situated, of late, that he had hardly had time to stop to reason upon the subject, and he had followed his instincts. He also found it safe to follow his instincts; for they generally lead him right. did he think it could be based on principle. He was a non-resistant from expediency, and advocated it because it is useful. It develops human character, he said, and renders life, liberty and property safe. But he believed would be criminal for them not to fight. He did not to life, and may therefore be treated as devils, without there are cases where men ought to fight; where it believe in the inviolability of human life; and he could, therefore, sometimes, consistently call upon men to fight and to kill their assailants—judging them by their tyrant's plea.' This view he briefly criticised, and own standard of duty, and not by his.

the taking of life could be useful. He would like to know whether he believes that each man has a discretionary power over life, and the right to kill when he thinks he ought to do so, and that it is expedient.

Mr. Fosten answered Mr. Wright's question in the affirmative; but he preferred to wait till a subsequent session of the Convention, before going fully into the subject, when there should be more of the citizens of Worcester present, whom he desired to understand his position. But, in answer to various questions, he said dual and social life; and insisted that the money exthat he was not a Christian non-resistant, in the sense of recognising Christian authority; though he thought Christ to be the wisest and best man that ever lived. He looked upon him as a great discoverer, bearing a similar relation to the moral world that Sir Isaac Newton bears to the physical world. But he did not think a Christian Non-Resistant. He knew that being so Christ perfect, and felt at liberty to criticise him. He would not bring him worldly renown and wealth, but

He said his position was, that every man should act pend according to his convictions, whether he believed in cerned, personally, his whole life was an argument for non-resistance; but he could stir up others to fight who believe in fighting, and he had labored diligently to bring the fighting-men of Worcester up to the point of killing the kidnapper, rather than letting a fugitive slave be carried out of the city.

Mr. Ballou asked Mr. Foster if he would explain the difference between his own views, and the views of fighting-men, who do not profess non-resistance-Mr.

Mr. Forren attempted to do so, when Mr. Higginso humorously suggested that his friend Foster had about was quite sure he would not succeed in defining

which was-Humanity before all things-before all books and all institutions; and God in the soul is the only authority. He said there are-

1. Physical Laws, and we must find out what these are; and what articles minister to man's life and health, day and evening, was most kindly and generously

2. There are Social Laws. One of these laws, he affirmed, is the sanctity and inviolability of human regular services, and gave a full attendance as those regular services, and gave a full attendance as those any society, without conformity to this law. Mr. tion to the letter, 'Prove all things; hold fast that Foster admits that the non-resistant is safer than the which is good.' While such a spirit animates them man of violence, and more useful in the community. Is not non-resistance, then, true ?—If it invariably works grow in grace, and in the knowledge of the truth." well, is not this the test of its being a law of so-

These laws of life and society, Mr. Wright briefly il- association, the HOPEDALE COMMUNITY, which is demo lustrated, elaborating from them his theory of non-

Mr. Foszan replied, that, in the present disordered

up night after night with a sick father ; and he should

Mr. WRIGHT assented to this as correct, and asked if it would not be even nobler in him to make sacrifices

Mr. Fosten considered the right to liberty the mos sacred of all rights. Life would be of no value without of liberty. He would justify the killing of any man who stood in its way, if he could not be removed by any moral instrumentalities. He could protect bimself without a resort to violence; but those who could not should use it.

It is no violation of principle, or of justice, h affirmed, to take life; but it is not expedient for him non-resistance. Brutes cannot defend themselves by moral weapons; no more can brutish or uncultivated

In case a kidnapper should come to Worcest pursuit of a fugitive, he would call all the people to he rescue; and he would tell them to bring with them such weapons as they believe in using, and give the slave just such protection as they would give to their own families. He held that the liberty of the slave is worth far more than the life of the kidnapper. He would rather a hundred lives should be sacrificed, than that one fugitive should be carried back to

Mr. WRIGHT asked Mr. Foster to explain the differ ence between himself and Dick Crowninshield, who killed Joseph White-so far as the principle of discretionary power to take life was con

Mr. FOSTER saw no analogy in the case; for though e considered it sometimes right to take life, Dick Crowninshield abused that right.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER thought that the basis of nor ance is the Golden Rule. None of us wanted to be Mr. Higginson thought we did want to be killed, if

our death would help forward the cause of truth and Mes Posers still maintained her position. We should

ever be ready to submit to death in the spirit of martyrdom. But she thought that, if the right to life could ever be founded on the rule, ' As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' neither could the right to liberty, or any other right.

Adjourned to 74 o'clock.

Met at 74 o'clock. The exercises opened with sing

ing by the Hopedale choir. According to previous public announcement, President (ADIN BALLOU) proceeded to deliver an adess, in exposition of the doctrines of Non-Resistance.

The Reformation, he said, proposed by the Non-Re sistants, proceeds upon the assumption that there are certain great ethical principles of Right-that there is, in the depths of human nature, a something which affirmatively responds to divine principles. In the Temperance reformation, there are two great antagonistic principles of right :-- 1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages. 2. The occasional indulgence in those beverages. The legitimate result of the first is Sobriety, with all the good consequences attending ; of the second, Drunkenness, with all the evils of Intem-

In the Anti-Slavery Reform, also, there are certain great motive principles of action :- 1. It is never right for man to claim property in man. 2. It is sometimes right to claim property in man. From the one proceeds Liberty-universal Freedom, with their attending blessings; from the other, chattel Slavery, with all So with the Non-Resistant Reform-there are two

great ethical principles of Right :-- 1. It is sometimes right among human beings to resist injury with injury. 2. It is never right among human beings to resist injury with injury. From the one proceeds War, with all its train of concomitant ills ; from the other, Peace, with all the consequent happiness proceeding therefrom. The former is called Christian Non-Resistance, be-

cause Jesus Christ was the first who unequivocally taught and exemplified the doctrine of never resisting injury with injury. After defining the terms Injury, Resist, Right, &c., the speaker proceeded to contrast and illustrate the prosition of the two classes who advocate these antagonistic principles, showing the in-consistency and evil tendency of the one—the consisteney, beauty and harmony of the other.

The advocates of violence, he said, assume that there are certain classes of men who have forfeited the right spoke of the terrible results that have followed war in H. C. WRIGHT wished Mr. Foster would show how all ages and nations, and of the fact that it is by the sword alone that despots have ever triumphed. He denied that war had improved the race, and insisted that all progress had come from educational and moral influences. He also spoke of the evils of military preparations, and of the sanction and support given to them by the popular religion. Once he served as a chaplain

The safety and various beautiful results of non-re sistance, he illustrated by many facts found in indivipended in education, that our government now spends war, would advance all the real interests of the country a thousand fold

He concluded that, considering the whole subject in all its various bearings, he could not be otherwise than onsidered himself a Christian, however, in the sense of it would secure him a good conscience towards God and man, enable him to be useful, and finally to die in

He closed by giving a hopeful view of the futurethe good time coming.

His address occupied about the whole evening in it delivery, and was listened to with evident interest and profit by all. It was able, clear, impressive; but we ve given no approximation to even a faithful epitome of it. After a song by the Hopedale choir, adjourned to Sunday at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.

[Remainder next week.]

NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTION This Convention was held in Worcester, on Saturday

and Sunday last. Of the grounds assumed by it, and as much as he could do to define his own position; and the spirit which animated it, our readers may form some opinion by reading the Resolutions which were discussed on the occasion, together with the synopsis of the first day's proceedings, which we lay before th our present number. Six public meetings were held in the Horticultural Hall, which was constantly well filled (after the first morning session) with a highly attentive

On Sunday, the gratuitous use of the Hall, for the granted by the Free Church and their esteemed minis ter, (THOMAS W. HIGGINSON,) who waived their own who are endeavering to carry out the apostolic injune they cannot fail to be a vital and progressive body-to

Friends of the cause were present from various town in the State-some thirty, or more, from that peerle strating to the world, on a growing scale, the safety and prosperity of the Non-Resistance principle.

state of the world, we are obliged to violate some of the laws of our being; and that his principle is, to violate profier our warmest thanks to those by whom we and the inferior laws. He violates an inferior law by sitting others were so kindly entertained.

RESOLVES CONCERNING THE FUGITIVE SLATE

LAW. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives week, Mr. Knowles, of Eastham, presented a series of Resolutions on this subject, from the Committee Federal Relations, as follows, which were read and

Resolved, Inasmuch as there is neither any power granted to the General Government in the Constitution of the United States for the enactment of any law any prohibition therein to the States against the pampa is a direct violation of the tenth article of anecdarus to the Constitution of the United States, which dream that 'The powers not delegated to the United States, which dream that 'The powers not delegated to the United States, which dream that 'The powers not delegated to the United States, which dream that 'The powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the propial Resolved, That our Senators and Representative in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to. placed in order for future action :-

Resolved, That our Senators and Representative is Congress be requested to use all honorable means to a cure the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Save Ed of 1850, which is hostile alike to the National Consideration, and to the dictates of the Christian religion, a infraction equally of the supreme law of the land, and of the 'higher law' of God in consonance therein. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor to a quested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in the Congruent the United States.

In the House, the Reports in the case of Judge Los ing have been presented, and are now under consider. ation. The majority report, signed by O. W. Alber, of the Senate, and J. W. Stone, E. E. Knowles, and Olive Warner, of the House, is a long and very able sail. Warner, of the House, is a long and very able and slavery argument, and concludes with recommending Mr. Loring's removal from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, 'because he has sinued againg the moral sentiment of Massachusetts,' and farhitely the respect and confidence of the community. Bradford K. Pierce and Erasmus Gould declined to sign the najority report, because no evidence was put in to show that his decision as a U. S. commissioner in the slave case was corrupt; because if he had decided in fave of the slave, no complaint would have been made againg him; and because they will not 'make one man amcrifice for the sins of others, even for the benefit of a good cause.' Their reasons are followed by a minority report, signed by George H. Devereux, which goe against the removal of Loring as an arbitrary un. cise of power, dangerous to the independence of the judiciary, and neither just nor magnanimous on the part of the State, which, if prepared to resist the authority of the Union, ought to do it in her sovering capacity, instead of offering up a single citizen as a victim to popular sentiment. Stuff!

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a Bill introduced in the House by Mr. Temple, of Framingham, relative to the rights of married vamen, have considered the same, and

touching the appointment of guardians in A reasonably strict construction of the lar A reasonably strict construction of the laws now enging, providing for the appointment of guardins of spendthrifts, seems too greatly to restrain the discreting of courts passing judgment thereon. By the elevant section of the seventy-ninth chapter of the Revind Statutes, it is competent for the court to appoint a guardian of any person who, 'by excessive drinking, garding, idleness or debauchery of any kind, shall a great reaste, or lessen his estate as to expose himself or his fi-mily to want or suffering. Under this provision it done-that the unfortunate man over whom a guardian is to be placed has already actually spent, wated, at lessened some portion of his estate. No idlepess how-ever chronic, no degree of drunkenness however bensily. no extent of debauchery however degrading, and no habit of gaming however inveterate, (provided the gambler has held a good hand of trumps,) is sufficient gambler has held a good name of troubs, is summer to satisfy the construction that is given to this status, The leakage must actually begin before any preventive measure can be taken, and it must be such as can be proved. Cases have arisen, and are likely again to arise, in which irreparable mischief is the consequence of this narrow construction. of this narrow construction.

We believe we have remedied this difficulty in the Mil herewith reported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the subsrity of the same as follows :-

SEC. 1. Any married woman whose husband, either from drunkenness, excessive drinking, idleness, & bauchery, profligacy, or other like cause, shall, for the space of one year, neglect, or refuse to provide fee let support, or for the support and education of her chilled name and behalf to transact business, and to recire as collect her own carnings and the earnings of her miss children, and to apply the same for her own support and education of such children, free from the interference and control of her husband, or day the interference and control of her husband, or day in the first production of the support and control of her husband, or day the interference and control of her husband, or day and the support and the suppo person claiming such earnings, or claiming to be me leased therefrom by or thro her husband; and the sum shall not be attachable or liable to be taken for the debs of her husb

SECT. 2. In the cases named in the preceding se-tion, such married woman may sue and be see, and do and be treated, in all respects, as if she were see and unmarried.

Sect. 3. Any married woman whose husband shall, SECT. 3. Any married woman whese husband shall, for the space of one year, neglect or refuse to provide for his wife and children, or whose husband shall abandon such wife and children, may bind out such children, and make and execute indentures of appreciationship, in the same manner and to the same extent as her husband could do if competent, under the provisions of the eightieth chapter of the Brised Statutes.

SECT. 4. When any person having a family shall by excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchery if

excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, or debaucher of any kind, render it probable that he will thereby a pose himself or his family to want or saffering, his nile or any other person deemed by the judge of probate be of good moral character, may present a complaint the judge of probate, setting forth the facts and circular the property of the prop stances of the case, and praying to have a guardian appointed over him, which complaint shall be sween to by the person making it.

SECT. 5. All the provisions of law now applieshed.

the appointment of guardians of spendthrifts and proceedings in relation thereto, and as to the posset proceedings in relation thereto, and as to the posset proceedings in relation thereto. proceedings in relation thereto, and duties of guardians for them appointed, shall be and duties of guardians for them appointed, shall be force in relation to the cases provided for in the preceding ing section.
SECT. 6. This act shall take effect from and after is

NEW TRACTS. Three more tracts, of the series issuing by the American Anti-Slavery Society for gratuited distribution, have just been published, viz:

No. 6. THE 'RUIN' OF JAMAICA. By Richard Hidreth. 12 pp.

No. 7. REVOLUTION THE ONLY REMEDY FOR SLAveny. 20 pp. No. 9. THE INPLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE WHITE

POPULATION. By a lady, for some time resident is two of the Slave States. 12 pp.

Of all these tracts we will only briefly say, that they are written with marked ability, and cannot fail of making their mark, wherever read.

SENATOR WILSON'S LECTURE. On Friday evening last, Gen. Wilson commenced the delivery of a lecture at the Tremont Temple, upon the subject And Slavery 1835, Anti-Slavery 1855, contrasted. After having spoken for about ten minutes, he was suddenly seized with a rush of blood to the head, and was corsequently led from the stage. The Chairman, Dr. Hove, soon after stated that Mr. Wilson had apparently recovered from its effects, but that his physician did not deem it advisable for him to conclude his lecture that evening. It will be delivered at an early day, no ice of

wheih will be given.

This (Friday) evening, March 30, Hon. CHARLES SUMMER will repeat the lecture delivered by him last evening in the Tremont Temple.

n and vivac d strength to d sympather spitable roof leads for the flattery, at nent by con She had see ar ago, an or death. Se tle grave an ar years of a sion of her r, passed be of hin God a conger and sometime world. ont composite that nice aracteristic by our dea possible. I her well-kr

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SATURDAY EVENING.

REPORT : We heartily approve of all the provisions of the RM and have accordingly adopted all its material feature. Similar legislation is being had in the State of New York during the present year. And while we have no degree restrained the efficiency of Mr. Temple's EM, we have added thereto an additional section, which seems necessary in order to secure the property of particular to the protection against want to their wives and children. We refer to the fourth section of the accompanying EM.

I have just you well-kno My increas And I cannot ent that, b w nearly r sive, nor In Ohio an sound-he ghts and the faith' d in each cause they an's develo Now and t rapidly in ral Educa ew lessons, vitations a rmonial t mes enthus hat the Pri

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petuate th tother wh Ve BI Extract We hav ing out of

A slavehol down on the wharf gether wi boat some served, a men take two days, writing o Mr. Jo

alaves, as Judge W whom m holder wan. van. EF P

he 47th year of her age ?

OBITUARY NOTICE.

fill you allow me space in your well-filled paper to

ted this life at the village of Wauegan, in the town

The deceased was, as many anti-slavery friends can

sify, a firm, ardent, and uncompromising advocate of

possessed marked intellectual traits. Her logical

ers were unusual. She never accustomed herself to

ready and competent to state and defend the gos-

of liberty, truth and progress. She was distinshed for frankness, sincerity and faithfulness.

Yor a number of years before her death, her health

exceedingly delicate; yet in company, her anima-

and vivacity veiled her physical weakness. If she

sympathetic husband, to entertain, under their

he had seen much affliction. A little more than

ago, an only son, a promising youth, was removed both Several years before, they had laid in her

grave an only daughter, a beautiful child, some ars of age. In the last hours of our sister, the

ion of her children in heaven waiting to receive er, passed before her mind with ravishing power. Her

h in God and immortality was glorious. It grew ager and stronger as she approached the verge of the inite world. She conversed of her departure and

ance upon another life with familiarity and trium-

Concerning her burial,' she 'gave commandment

eith that nice regard to particulars which was ever

eristic of her. The dying requests were observby our dear and very worthy brother Reed, as far

essible. The funeral was attended in the city of

dence, on Thursday, February 1st, at the house

er well-known brother, J. K. Lester. It was her

that the writer should officiate at her funeral, and

at C. C. Burleigh should be invited to be present to

ke remarks His absence in the State of New York,

this time, we all regretted. The funeral was largely

tended: I delivered a discourse, and the Rev. J. M.

LUCIUS HOLMES.

ashand has since returned to Connecticut.

MUCH BELOVED GARRISON

67, New York, or ' Brooklyn, N. Y.

LETTER FROM A. J. DAVIS.

Allow me to inform many most valued friends, wh

read THE LIBERATOR, that for the current year my adress will be either ' Care of Legon & Pardessus, box

I have just returned from the West. In the West, as

ou well-know, there are many bright spots and a rap-

ly increasing multitude of 'Progressive Friends. Asi I cannot but experience considerable disappoint-ment that, because of my impaired health, (which is

now searly restored,) my acquaintance was not as exsive, nor my labor as protracted, as I had hoped. In Ohio and Michigan, I met ' face to face' with sevesound-hearted and broad-minded Defenders of the

hts and Liberties of mankind-earnest 'defenders the faith' which is now being delivered day by day,

od in each passing hour, to the earth's inhabitants,

Now and then it is said that the Garrisonian school

ew lessons, (which a few try to shirk,) and fresher ritations are given to persons with progressive and

invitations are given to persons with progressive manhaltendencies. In fact, it is strongly and someimes enthusiastically hinted, if not actually believed, that the Principal, in his inmost, is an uncompromising

Myocate of the sacred Law of Liberty in its deepest

nd broadest and highest application to the affairs of

buman life; not only local, but general in his anti-sla-

ry proclivities; as much for freedom in religious as

Of course, to all such remarks I have but one reply-

that, so long as the Garrisonian School of Reformers is under the management of its present Principal,

there is no danger that any of its faithful pupils and

milible supporters will ever go forth into the world righted with proscriptive and conservative ideas. a a word, I regard your whole movement as essentialive, and tending vigorously toward universal erefore, that you will continue to open your wamns to candid, well-written articles, pro or con, on

the Bible question, Woman's Rights, Temperance, Prison Reform, Spiritualism, and help now and then to give the world correct impressions relative to the Har-

Am I right? Have I a healthy estimate of your ten facies and personal exertions? Of two things, one

and in this sad enterprise (for Humanity's elevation and

AN OBJECTIONABLE DESIGNATION.

STRACUSE, Saturday evening, March 17, 1855.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : My eye has just at this mobent fallen upon the notice of the death of Mrs. Marga-

ret M. Hyatt, as published in your paper of yesterday.

shole, noble woman; and yet she is announced as the

Your printers undoubtedly 'followed copy'-and they

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

Your own true friend,

d anseen as in mundane and obvious.

hysical circumstances—as much in things spiritual

BROOKLYN, (N. Y.) March 21, 1855.

address, yet evidently had the elements for a anding speaker. In private circles, sue was found

suse of the oppressed, and of universal reform.

30.

udge Lorconsider. Albee, of and Oliver able antidge of Proned against gn the main to show in the slave ed in favor ade against e man a m-benefit of a a minority which goes

Mr. Temple, married we of the Bill, rial features. State of New

ence of the

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we have in ford reason. and children panying Bill, certain cases. Is now existquardians of the discretion the eleventh Revised Sta-int a guar-sking, gam-ll so spend, Il or his fato appoint gree of the ready been guardian wasted, or pess howand no ided the sufficient

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and sela

she eat it intended no wrong to the memory of that surfly somen. But in your paper such a mistake thould have been should have been corrected, just as you correct bad spelling or bad grammar. You certainly owe an apology to the readers of THE Library for having even inadvertently helped to perpatiente the insult which is offered to every man's

nother when any woman is written as the relict of any Very respectfully yours, LUCY STONE.

SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.

stract of a letter from an esteemed friend in Cin-

We have considerable excitement here just now, growag out of a sort of second edition of the Lemmon case.

alareholder from the upper part of Kentucky came on a steamboat to Cincinnati, and passed over the sharf or landing with two colored men chained to-Ether with chains round their bodies, to another steamtoat some distance lower down the landing. It was obered, and a writ of habeas corpus got out, and the hen taken by the sheriff. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Storer will deliver his decision in iting on Wednesday morning next, and we think the men will be liberated.

Mr. Jollife took charge of the case in behalf of the ave, and was assisted throughout the whole of it by luige Walker, Senator Chase, and Judge Stallo-all of Thom made noble speeches. The counsel for the slaveboiler were F. Chambers and Algernon Sydney Sulli-

Public documents of interest have been received a Senatora Samner, Wilson, and Gillette, -for which these gentlemen will please accept our thanks. To Mr. we are particularly indebted for several bound ames of the Washington Globe.

DEFERRED FOREIGN SUMMARY.

DEFERRED FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired on the greatest excitement. The fact was thus announced to the House of Lords:

London, Friday night, March 2. This evening, in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and announced the sudden decease of the Emperor of Russia. In lar announcement.

Surmises were affoat that the Crar was assassinated, but it is thought he died of apoplexy, after an attack

On the 17th inst., at Greensboro, Georgia, a young Abolitionist, who stated that he was from Masschusettis, was ridden on a rail by a mob, headed by then blacked with a composition containing nitrate of adrinking saloon by the most and on which he was ridden. The demons!

The 'Daughters of Freedom,' in Turner, Me., have presented Governor Morril a mammoth loaf of notice the death of Mrs. JULIETTE REED, who denfield, Ct., on Tuesday the 80th of January last,

Surmises were afloat that the Czar was assassinated, but it is thought be died of apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.

Remarkable statements have been made in parliament; such as that the foreign legion plan has failed, and that—Lord Panmure, the minister's words—comment; such as that the foreign legion plan has failed, and that—Lord Panmure, the minister's words—comment is under the ment; such as the state of the passage of the pritain is a ranks!

The Palmerston Ministry has fallen to pieces, Messra, Graham, Gladstone, and Herbert having resigned, ostensibly on account of the passage of Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee to enquire into the mismanagement of the war. Private squabbles in the cabinet are also believed to have been the cause.

Ramor says that the Roebuck party will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of Lord Raglan and one or more of the ex-Ministers.

Lord John Russell takes the Colonial Sceretaryship, to stop a gap, but he will complete his mission at Vienna. Affairs before Sebastopol are entirely unchanged entirely disappeared. The health of the army was betyving.

The weather had moderated, and the snow had almost entirely disappeared. The health of the army was betyving.

It is officially announced by the Allies, that on the little of the large of the strength to serve, she delighted, as did her kind

table roof, the friend, the sufferer, and him who de for the oppressed. Her friends were won withfattery, and she never sought to conciliate an op-

It is officially announced by the Allies, that on the 17th, Gen Liprandi, with 40,000 Russians and 70 guns, attacked the Turks at Eupatoria. Omar Pacha commanded the Turks. The Russian force was somewhat superior to that of the Turks. The English ships shotted and shelled the Russians severely.

Orders have been received at Constantinople to prepare hospital beds for 5,000 men, from which it is inferred that an assault is to be made upon Sebastopol.

The furcism news by the steamer Atlantic, which

The foreign news by the steamer Atlantic, which has arrived at New York, is of a very important char-

The Manchester Excitement. The Manchester kers of the day before:

The excitement arose again to fever heat. At one o'clock, Elm street was lined from the City Hotel to the City Hall with operatives, arranging themselves in a procession. The fire companies paraded the streets with day, appeared again, and forming a procession, they marched again through several of the streets with day, appeared again, and forming a procession, they care perfectly quiet and orderly, and marched to the City Hall, where addresses were again commenced. On the whole, this was decidedly the most significant demonstration of the week.

The business of the city is almost entirely at a stand. are in a worse condition than vested thing. The mills are in a worse condition than vested the streets and goes into constitutions that vested the streets are in a worse condition than vested the streets and the constitution of the week. ok, of Providence, offered a very appropriate prayer, not then the mortal remains were deposited in the buth burial place of the city. Her bereaved, lonely

The business of the city is almost entirely at a stand. Traders are doing comparatively nothing. The mills on the Stark and Amoskeag has diminished; while the position to accommodate matters, further than the day previous. Many of the operatives are leaving; and hands.

People out of the city as provided in the standard of the sum of the states of the sum of the standard college. The Advertiser states that the late James Brown left by his will the on natural history for the Library of Harvard College. People out of the city as provided in the standard states are leaving; and the sum of the standard college of the sum of the standard history for the Library of Harvard College.

People out of the city can gain but little idea of the People out of the city can gain but little idea of the excitement. If they can imagine thousands of people thrown out of employment, the streets continually filled with excited groups, meetings almost continually in session, and almost all business suspended, they can gain some idea of the state of things. And this is not the worst. We see no prospect of an accommodation. In the present confusion and excitement, we do not comprehend the extent of the injury to the city. We have department, according to the present appearance.

The Cape Cod Advertiser says that Marshall E. Chase, of West Harwich died on Monday last, for bed bugs, being a mixture of arsenic and prassic years of age, and has left a wife and two children. An Indian hung himself at Ontonagon, the past winter. He was attacked by small-pox, when he dog and hung him to the limb of a tree, and then suspended himself from another.

If this class, I found many who love and honor you. ause they believe you to be working THE WORK of Peter Amey.—We take from the Globe the account of the Dassage of the bill for the relief of this old servant done in Congress. Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts—' I wish I hope gentlemen will not object to it. It is a small bill; and claim for an old man who fought on board the Essex.' The bill was taken up and read by its title. Mr. Eliot tion being on ordering the bill to be read a third time, Mr. Chastain—' I would ask if the beneficiary of this bill is a negro?' Mr. Eliot—' He is a colored man. 'Then, I do not withdraw my objection.' The Speaker—' Then the bill must return to its original place in the calendar.' Mr. Eliot then intimated that he should oppose other private claims. Hereupon Mr. Chastain to withdraw my objection.' The Speaker—calendar.' Mr. Eliot then intimated that he should oppose other private claims. Hereupon Mr. Seward, of Georgia, came forward, exclaiming that Georgia would withdraw his opposition, and the bill went to its third reading and passed.

New Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Chastain to read and the relief of this old servant done in monther.

On the morning of the 28th, the St. Charles thete, and Hillman's Hotel, in San Francisco, were destroyed by fire—the loss about \$50,000. In Nevada, stron, twenty-five houses were burned on the 16th; and in Stock 21st.

The Indian troubles appear to be increasing. Some ten white men and about seventy Indians have been will must return to its original place in the few woman's rights' by the election of a woman as a member of the School Committee. We fully agree with the Greenfield Gazette when it says that "every year we see men elected on School Committees who are not so well qualified as dozens of women in the full man's Hotel, and Hillman's Hotel and H rapidly introducing newer and higher branches of ral Education—that its old pupils are called to learn

ornain. Your whole soul is organically pledged to be cause of the obviously enslaved and down-trodden; appiness) you may evermore expect the cooperation of

RIGHT OF PETITION IN THE SENATE. -On the 22d ult., Mr. Chase presented numerous petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave act, and moved their reference to a

The obituary following proves her to have been a weller of California.—'I move, sir, that these petitions be laid on the table, where I hope they will find that sleep that knows no waking. I call for the yeas and Yeas 20. Nays 13. So it goes—a quarter of a centrury of anti-slavery agitation, moral and political, has not the natural and constitutional right of petition in the natural and constitutional right of petition in the of Freedom and Slavery.—A. S. Bugle.

The New Bedford Mercury announces the ect committee.
Weller of California.—'I move, sir, that these peti-

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. This gentleman, in whose movements the public take considerable interest, we understand does not deny the truth of the rumor that he is to be matrimonially allied to a highly accomplished and prepossessing lady of Western New York, Miss Mark F. Robinson, well known and highly esteemed by many warm-hearted friends in this city. She is now lecturing in this State with marked ability, on the needful Reforms of the day. Supposing the report to be ful Reforms of the day. Supposing the report to be true, we venture, in advance, to congratulate both parties, believing that, as co-workers and lecturers on the Harmonial Philosophy, they will contribute essentially to the elevation and progress of mankind.—Cincinnati Plain Dealer

On our last page we have copied the entire Re port of the Committee on Education, in the Massachu setts House of Representatives, in regard to equal school rights in this Commonwealth. It is an admirable document, and well worthy of being placed on record .-

Me., have presented Governor Morril a mammoth loaf of cake in the form of a pyramid, four and a half feet high, with a base one and a half feet square in honor of his election.

Edward Mills, the architect, at Washington Lately died insane, made so, it is supposed, by disap-pointment in not being continued as Superintendent of the Construction of Public Buildings at the capital, which he had planned and nearly finished.

Hon. Ralph Howard, of Windsor, Vt., war knocked down in the streets last week, by a villain who used a junk bottle as his weapon, the contents having first been taken to stimulate the scamp to the deed, and while down he was wounded in the shoulder, by a pistol shot, which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

George Catlin, the famous Indian portrait painter, traveller, and champion of the red men, has been heard from on the head-waters of the Amazon, painting the portraits and taking notes of the manners of the uncouth tribes in those regions.

The foreign news by the steamer Atlantic, which has arrived at New York, is of a very important character.

The death of the Emperor Nicholas is confirmed, and his eldest son Alexander has peaceably seated himself upon the vacant throne. He has issued a proclamation declaring that the glory and honor of the Russian empire is his great object in life, and he shall carry out the policy of his father.

Upon the receipt of intelligence of the death of the Czar, Louis Napoleon transmitted orders to General Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.

The city of Brousea, in Turkey, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Legacy to Harvard College. The Advertiser states that the late James Brown left by his will the sum of five thousand dollars for the purchase of books on natural history for the Library of Harvard College. During his life he made several valuable and judicious donations to our public library.

onization cause. Twenty famil

Yankee Clock-Making - What becomes

Exercising Slaves. - We have observed

practice growing into vogue, during the past year which we cannot but think a little reflection will show

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. At the election, last stood for Governor, Metcalf (know-nothing) 31,735; (free soil) 1164. Metcalf's majority, 1,781. Baker's Four of the five councillors elected are know-nothings and probably 11 of the 12 senators. Of members of the House, the k. n's, or united opposition, have 216 to 68 administration members, or three to one. Of the members of Congress, Pike (free soil k. n.) of the Ed district Tarton of Cars upon the Burlington (Iowa) and Chicago Great rejoicing was had in consequence. Thus has the Mississippi been united to the Atlantic seaboard. The Burlington Telegraph says:—'To-day Burlington, the emporium of lowa, shakes hands with New York, the great emporium of the Union. In passing, she tenders her compliments to Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and numbers of the House, the k. n's, or united opposition, have 216 to 68 administration members, or three to one.

Of the members of Congress, Pike (free soil k. n.) itself election and the proposition of the present. We are sincerely glad hope to live a little longer; in fact, we just begin to feel the condition of the proposition of the purple of the same of the proposition of the proposition of the purple of the same of the proposition of the purple of the same of the proposition of the purple of the same of the purple of the purple of the proposition of the purple of the p

Of the members of Congress, Pike (free soil k. n.) in the 1st district, has about 3000 majority over Kittredge (dem.) In the 2st district, Tappan. (free soil k. n.) has about 4000 majority over Morrison, (dem.) In the 3st, Cragin, (whig k. n.) has about 3000 over Wheeler, (dem.)

MAINE. The Senate of Maine, on the 12th inst., passed without a dissenting voice, a series of 'resolves relating to slavery,' by which the Senators of that State were 'instructed,' and its Representatives 'requested' to use all practicable means to secure the enactment of laws abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and prohibiting elavery forever in the territories of the United States. Similarly new elaveholding State into the Union.

Death of Ex-Senator Phelps, of Vermont.

A telegraphic despatch mentions the death of Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, late U. S. Senator from Vermont.

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A telegraphic des

Death of Dr. Hurd of Charlestown .- Th Post states that Dr. Hurd of Charlestown, died Sunday afternoon, of an attack of apoplexy. He was 59 years of age, was widely known, had an extensive practice, and was conjugated by profession.

Death of a Veteran .- Mr. Samuel Adams long known as 'rat-trap Adams,' from the fact of his working in wire, died in Boston on Wednesday night, at the age of 92 years, 9 months and 16 days. He was a working in wire, died in Boston on Wednesday night, at the age of 92 years, 9 months and 16 days. He was a participant in the Boston scenes of the Revolution. He has always been a radical in his political ideas, and an atheist in his religion. Latterly he has been associated with Mrs. Abby Folsom, and his venerable form has been conspicuous in solutional and other constitutions.

A Fugitive Slave in Kansas.—The Kansas Shame on Boston, for her meanness, tyranny and law-lessness, in making any additional legislation on this subject necessary! The wrong must be righted.

Fast Day. Thursday, the fifth day of April next, has been appointed by Gov. Gardner for a day of fasting.

We deeply regret that, in consequence of sickness, Mrs. Ennestine L. Rose, of New York, was not able to deliver the lectures in this city, advertised in our last number. It was a great disappointment.

Several Book notices unavoidably deferred till next week.

A Fugitive Slave in Kansas.—The Kansas Free State of the 10th inst., published in the new town of Lawrence, has the following paragraph relative to the first fugitive slave trouble of which we have had interest fug A Fugitive Slave in Kansas.—The Kansas which we cannot but think a little reflection will show to be exceedingly objectionable and impolitic. We al-lude to the marching of companies of slaves about the city daily, apparently by way of exercise. Considerate owners would decidedly object to have their servants so paraded, and persons of similar feeling would take a similar view of the act without regard to ownership. The practice, besides, is objectionable, as being so very open to misunderstanding and misrepresentation by Similar view of the act without regard to ownership. The practice, besides, is objectionable, as being so very open to misunderstanding and misrepresentation by many of the strangers who visit our city during the business season. We suggest that it ought to be abolished.—New Orleans Picagune.

Baltimore, March 21.—A despatch from Richmond gives the full details of the explosion at the Middothian coal pits in Chesterfield. Thirty-four persons were instantly killed—twenty-eight negroes and six white men. Twelve negroes and five white persons were so badly burned, that not more than three or four of them can recover. The pits were considered perfectly safe, but in making a blast, an old shaft sinking from foul air, a volume of gas poured forth and ignited. The explosion caused the earth for miles around to wave and rock like a twig in the wind. Over one hundred time. Every effort was made to rescue those who were alive. Dead men were found with the fiesh charred to the hands. The flesh on those still alive is burned to the hone as if it had been wasted. The pits are 770 feet deep. White persons killed: Thomas Dunn, John Evanyounded: John Howe, Samuel Hunt, Nicholas Ham, and Thomas Kennedy.

As soon as the explosion was heard, all the workmen New Hamrshire. Both have been detected in raising. Ballimore, March 21.-A despatch from

ans, Samuel Goulding, John Lester, and John Jewett, Wounded: John Howe, Samuel Hunt, Nicholas Ham, and Thomas Kennedy.

As soon as the explosion was heard, all the workmen above ground, from the Midlothian and English pits, incompany with a number of noble-hearted volunteers, deand the two parties immediately set about in search of such of the miners as they might find alive. They succeded in resoung sixteen persons, more or less burned, and the two parties immediately set about in search of ceeded in resoung sixteen persons, more or less burned, and the two parties immediately set about in search of ceeded in resoung sixteen persons, more or less burned, and others they were preparing to remove when we lend they houses and the hospitals, where they were immediately placed under medical treatment. They then discovered about thirty dead men, some of whom they removed, and others they were preparing to remove when we lend their bones, held their shovels in their hands, others were holding to their picks and drills; and Samuel Hunt, Nicholas Ham, and boy, who had been deprived of reason for mule he had been driving, to go along. Those who were friends, begged earnestly not to be left, and then prayed burning thirst.

In one of the avenues, several tons of stone and dirt ceptular dead, and so the avenues, several tons of stone and dirt ceptular dead and the very large and the confidence of some who but little. He is unfortunate in the company he has selected. Another individual has lately visited the State of Maine, and there grossly abused the confidence of some who befriended him. We withhold his name, as he is understood to have with-driving him the confidence of some who befriended him. We withhold his name, as he is understood to have with-driving him the confidence of some who befriended him. Take Notice!—The New Postage Law. It cannot be too often repeated that on and after Sunday next, no letters will be dispatched through the payment will be posted in each office, and if the requirement be not attended to,

burning thirst.

In one of the avenues, several tons of stone and dirt had been thrown down, beneath which were two of Mr. Wooldridge's servants, dead.

We visited the hospitals, and of all the horrid spectacles our eyes ever beheld, the one there presented to our view was the worst. Some seven or eight negro men lay there, the skin burned from their faces, eyes, hands, arms and bedies, as if they had been roasted, and the groans that escaped from those who were conscious of their sufferings, could not fail to pierce the hardest heart. to be embraced in the Act, and letters also are excepted addressed to places beyond the limits of the United States, in those cases in which such letters can now be sent without pre-payment.

Butices of Meetings, &c.

heart.

Out of fifty persons in the pits at the time of the accident, but three escaped serious injury, and these were colored persons, though there can be very little doubt that many of them were suffocated by the 'after damp,' rather than killed by the explosion. Five valuable mules, employed in the pits, which are 770 feet deep, were killed by the explosion. held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of April, 1855.

Another year in the middle of the Nineteenth Century has passed away, and is added to the history of the nation.

Another year in the middle of the Nineteenth Century has passed away, and is added to the history of the nation.

And the duty of the faithful historian will require him to record, that still, nearly a sixth part of the people remains in the most abject slavery.

Cambridge Law School,—The discussion of has got into the Law School at Cambridge. The Southern students in that institution, it seems, introduced series of resolutions complimenting Judge Loring, and denouncing the overseers for removing 'so efficient an instructor, whose urbane demeanor,' &c. &c.

Arch 9, these resolutions were voted down. At the meeting of the Parliament on the evening of March 9, these resolutions were voted down. At the meeting, Friday evening, 16th, they were introduced, slightly modified. A heated debate ensued, who turned off the gas, and left the young gentlemen in the soothing and sedative influence of total darkness, ing, by a minority of the students, in a shameless and most disorderly manner.]

Harvard College—The Law Lectureship.—

Ex-Governor Washburn has been selected by the Fac-

Another Colored Lawyer.—On Thursday, in the U. S. District Court, at Boston, on motion of B. F. Hallett, Esq., Rufus W. Suter and Macon B. Allen were admitted to practice as counsellors and attorneys in the Circuit Court of the United States.—Allas.

Colonization.—Both branches of the New ousand dollars, in five annual payments, to the Col-OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A meeting of this Society will be held in Plymouth,
Davis's Hall, on Fast Day, April 5th, commencing
to 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the locate in Bacca county, on St. Paul's, and their houses are to be prepared for occupation immediately on reaching the locality.

be to be prepared for occupation immediately on reaching the locality.

WM. L. Garrison, Edmond Quinci, Wender Fritzers and others are expected to be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present, and to take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

Death of a Negress One Hundred and Fifter Fears Old.—A colored woman has just died in the Morris county poor-house, who attained the great age of one hundred and fitten years. When a child, she catchers took the jewels from her ear. She was first to New Jersey, where, for a time, she was owned as a slave. Four generations of her descendants were generations.

The Appropriations of the last Session of Solomon Northur, Rev. Danker Forker, and others were was a time in the history of the country when sa type seems was a large in the dead and living make five Solomon Northur, Rev. Danker Forker, and other whom the sum of Solomon Northur, Rev. Danker Forker, and other freedom as the cause and crisis demand. There ment was so lavish of its money, on most occasions, it could not pay one of its most sacred debts—that of the French Spoliation Bill.

The Appropriations of the last Session of Solomon Northur, Rev. Danker Forker, and other whom the country when as at present, Let all come together and hear the plain, it is a pity that, while the government was so lavish of its money, on most occasions, it could not pay one of its most sacred debts—that of the French Spoliation Bill.

The Appropriations of the last Session of Solomon Northur, Rev. Danker Forker, and other was true the more and the such a gathering of the friends of freedom as the cause and crisis demand. There meeting, consistent, decided action was so much demanded as at present, at the such a service was a time in the history of the country when as at present, and others were was a time in the history of the country when as at present, and others are expected to all to all to alk to all to take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

This Society will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at Leominster, on Thursday, April 5, (Fast day,) Solomon Northur, Rev. Danker C. Watohr, and other was the cause and crisis demand. There meeting.

The Appropriations of the last Session of the present, and to account when the cause and crisis demand. There are the cause

Enforcing the Blue Laws in Connecticut.—

Beibel. a German barber, was fined in Bridgeport,

Joppa (East Bridgewater,) Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Mr. Beibel, a German barber, was fined in Bridgeport, Ct., on Saturday, for shaving some of his customers on the Sunday previous. Fine and costs amounted to six Great Slaughter of Cattle.—The train on the Michigan Southern Raifroad recently ran into a drove of cattle, about eighty miles from Chicago, killing

In behalf of the Society, Sunday, " 1 LEWIS FORD.

Thursday evening, April 5, at 74 o'clock. Subject—
Thursday evening, April 5, at 74 o'clock. Subject—
The unity of the human race and the recent aggressions of the Slave Power. in the cars near Tiffin, Ohio, on Monday night of last
week. John Esch, in paying his fare, dropped some
money, and stooping to pick it up, one of Allen's selfsooking pistols fell from a side pocket, and the ham
Sin

The Charleston Mercury gives Senator Hous-ton a severe castigation for his lecture on slavery in Boston. It complains that he was too mild and too mealy-mouthed, and too good natured. can Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at KEESVILLE, Clinton Co., N. Y., on Sunday, April 1st. A. M. Powell's post-office address, until the 15th of April, will be Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y.

all the Tickers? The clock business of the country, and so of the world, is done in Connecticut. It is and so of the world, is done in Connecticut. It is thought that the capital, yearly invested, is now \$300,000; and that the annual business now amounts to \$1,000,000. Of this, one-half is done in this city, one-fourth in Bristol, and one-fourth in Plymouth; and from it the thousand was with families derive their SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS .- A rap

HELP WANTED.—A few young women, competent for the several departments of domestic service, callearn of good situations in the country.

A strong and active colored man wishes to obtain A strong and active colored man wisnes to colored ituation as a porter in a mercantile or dry goods esablishment. Specially worthy of encouragement.

Apply to WM. C. NELL,
Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

A young man of requisite abilities can obtain ituation in a Female Aca lemy and Boarding-house.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

ANNUAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Another year in the middle of the Nineteenth Cen-ary has passed away, and is added to the history of the

Harvard College—The Law Lectureship.—
Ex-Governor Washburn has been selected by the Faculty of Harvard College as Lecturer in the Law School, to fill the wacancy occasioned by the rejection of Judge Loring by the Board of Overseers.

A Mexican paper announces the organization of a fillibustering party in Texas, designed to operate against the department of Coahuila. Preparations were making to resist them.

Another Colored Lawyer.—On Thursday, the set of the country, are expected to take part the best means of the country, are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country, are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the best means of the country are expected to take part the convention. However, and the part the part of the country are expected to take part the country are expected to take part the convention. However, and the part of the country are expected to take part the country are expected to

on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Cincinnati, C. DONALDSON, Chairman

day and evening.

WM. L. GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, WENDELL PHIL-

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Old Colony Sunday, April 1.
Tuesday, 3.
Thursday, 5.
Sunday, (all day,)8.
Tuesday, April 10.
Thursday, 12.
Sunday, 41.

Duxbury, Hanson (Universalist Church,)

A Snake Breaking a Man's Ribs .- A most A Snake Breaking a Man's Ribs.—A most heart-rending transaction occurred at Madison, Indiana, on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful description of reptiles on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, when it coiled around his body, and, with its entire strength, succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.—Louisville Democrat, March 15.

SOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at STEPHEN S. FOSTER, WM. H. FISH, SAMUEL MAY, Jr. and other speakers will attend.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

JOHN H. CRANE, Sec'y.

LECTURE FAST-DAY EVENING. A quarterly meeting of the WORCESTER CO.
DUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at

A singular and fatal accident occurred

cocking pistols fell from a side pocket, and the hammer, striking upon the edge of the seat, discharged the
pistol and killed him instantly. The ball entered his
heart. He was an officer, and had been to Tiffin to
lodge a prisoner in jail. Esch leaves a wife and five
children.

AARON M. POWELL, an Agent of the Ameri

A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Abington Town Hall, on Sunday April 1st, through the day. HENRY C. WRIGHT an SALLIE HOLLEY will address the meeting.

Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in WREN THAM, near Sheldonville, on Sunday next, April 1st.

one-fourth in Bristol, and one-fourth in Plymouth; and from it two thousand men, with families, derive their entire support. The number of clocks made by the Jerome Manufacturing Company, of New Haven, is 200,000 a year, 20,000 per month, and 800 per day, embracing fifty distinct varieties. The highest wholesale price, per dozen, is \$100; the lowest \$10.— New Haven Palladium, March 17. chance now presents itself for obtaining a permanent, scholarship in Anticot College; the possessor having the right of transfer to successive pupils.

For terms, make early application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

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HOME SCHOOL. HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MASS.

DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Comme-MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM.

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT, MENTAL DISCIPLINE,

CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE. The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-two ceeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855.

TERMS. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, History, Physiology, First Leasons in Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Music; board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of textbooks, access to the Library, stationery; Calisthenics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipodes, wagons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace hoops and pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dissected games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven weeks.)

EXTRAS,

(WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.) its of Agriculture...... 1 50 Higher Algebra
Elementary Geometry
Geometry
Higher Algebra and Geometry
Book-Keeping by single entry
by double entry
4 stronomy
4 stronomy
5 00
6 00 Astronomy.

Ancient Languages, each,

Modern

extra.

Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all other branches, taught in the Institution, at reasonable prices. For other extra branches, see Circular. ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR-

NISHED BY THE PUPIL, (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had at the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Cas-

Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Cas-tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or light shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Web-ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly marked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces of cloth corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree to piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of articles brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals.

A LIMITED SUMPER OF DAY PURIS WILLIAM

A LIMITED SUMBER OF DAY PUFILS WILL BE RECEIVED. For terms, see Circular. For Circulars, containing full information, please address the Principals.

March 30. 6w

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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JUST published, an Illustrated Description of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. Being a Physical and Political History of its Governments and Provinces, Productions, Resources, Imperial Government, Commerce, Literature, Educational Means, Religion, People, Manners, Customs, Antiquities, etc., etc., from the latest and most authenticated sources. Embellished with about 200 Engravings, and Maps of European and Asiatic Russia. The whole complete in one large octave volume of about 700 pages, elegantly and substantially bound. Retail price, 83.

bound. Retail price, 53.

This work has been several years in preparation, and will, it is believed, meet in the fullest acceptation of the word, the want so universally felt for reliable information on the history and internal resources of a country occupying so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and holding so formidable a position at the present time to the rest of Europe and Asia; but of which far less is known than of any other European nation.

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MAS. H. BIBB

WOULD inform her friends and former patrons, that she has resumed her school at Windsor, where she has made arrangements to board, in her family, pupils from a distance.

Persons is the States wishing to cooperate with Mrs. Birss, will please address her at Detroit, Michigan: in Canada, Windsor, (Canada West.)

March 3, 1856.

MRS. H. BIBB

POETRY.

For the Liberator. POPULAR RELIGION.

BT GEO. W. PUTNAM. We have had a week of sin and fraud. Let us be good o' Sundays; To-day we bow before the Lord, We should be good o' Sundays. Down to prayer the children call. Let the servants stand in the hall, Let a sanctified gloom surround us all,-Mind, be good o' Sundays!

With lengthened visage the farce begins,-Mind, be good o' Sundays !--Lord, forgive us all our sins, And make us good o' Sundays. Conscience pricks hard by Saturday night; Let us think to-day of the shroud so white, Talk of death till we each other fright; Good exercise this o' Sundays.

Ding dong, ding dong,-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-The church-bell sends its summons along, Saying, 'Mind, be good o' Sundays! Clad in satin and rich brocade, Garments the best that Fashion e'er made Proudly the throng go through sunlight and shad To the gorgeous church o' Sundays.

Proudly the turrets rise to the sky-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Through rows of columns, and arches high-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Sweeps on the perfumed and jewelled throng, 'Mid the organ's crash and the hireling's song, To the velvet couches which stretch along. Mind, be good o' Sundays!

If the poor should pass o'er the threshold stone, Mind, be good o' Sundays !--(Why don't the poor have a church of their own, And not trouble us o' Sundays?) But if they should come, or a man whose hue Is darker than ours, -man is man, it is true, -There's Poverty Corner, and Negro Pew-

Mind, be good o' Sundays ! With liveried lackeys, and horses fleet .-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-The carriage of Dives rolls down the street. For Dives is good o' Sundays. Make way ! at the church's door make way ! For Wealth is coming at prayer to play. And Dives will patronize Heaven to-day Mind, be good o' Sundays !

The simpering priest walks nice and prim-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-To the desk where the shaded light falls dim-Mind, be good o' Sundays! Who so sleek and polished as he? Who can so daintily bend the knee? How much like the fishers of Gallilee! Mind, be good o' Sundays !

To 'save the Union,' the priest so brave-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Would 'consent that his brother should be a slave' Mind! be good o' Sundays! Or he takes of the devil a 'South Side View,' Sees him all honest, pious and true, Sitting demurely in his pew, Praying and singing o' Sundays!

Hark ! the organ's peal and the choral song-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Now he leads in prayer a long-faced throng,-Mind! be good o' Sundays!-Now Pride, in Humility's garb, was seen, Making even the outside white and clean;-They think they 're cheating the Lord, I ween ! Mind, be good o' Sundays!

Look, now ! the feast of the Lord is spread -Mind, be good o' Sundays !-But the bread is smeared, and the wine is red! Mind, be good o' Sundays! And, lifting up his hands in prayer, What doth the liar know or care, Though the blood of the slave doth glisten there Mind, be good o' Sundays !

Ay, what does he care ?-he gets his pay !-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-And fareth sumptuously every day-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Twisting ever Sin's triple cord. Clutching ever the bloody reward. He tells how ' Judas sold his Lor And never was good o' Sundays !'

And the legal swindler and bloated set-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-See ancient sinners upon the trot-Mind, be good o' Sundays! And he preaches-while they old crimes abhor-The right to enslave, and the glory of war ! Because this is what they pay him for. Mind, be good o' Sundays !

Many men of straw he makes and shows-Mind, be good o' Sundays ! And knocks them down with terrible blows. For this is his trade o' Sundays. He talks of the ' distant heathen race,' But turns to the slave an iron face, And his hearers below grow mighty in grace, While thus he discourseth o' Sundays

They admire all that is 'genteel' in truth-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-Tender-hearted are they, and pious, forsooth-Mind, be good o' Sundays !-They have here a box for the 'mission cause.' And the Sunday School, with its chest of drawers,

Crammed full of books on the ' Lower Laws,' And being good o' Sundays! But the penance is done, and the task is o'er-Mind, be good o' Sundays !--

The gorgeous church wide opens its door-Mind, be good o' Sundays ! And, with smiling looks, walks forth the priest, And an elegant throng, with their conscience eased; They have squared the books for a week at least-Mind, be good o' Sundays!

Do ye think a dark world which ever weeps, Has its wounds healed by your Sundays? Do ye think that the Eye which never sleeps, Watches ye not o' Sundays? God's light shall pierce the hypocrite's den ! For your step is now, and hath ever been, Over the beating hearts of men, To your mocking rites o' Sundays!

Ye send your thoughts to the isles of the sea. Where 'the heathen have no Sundays.' Where low to the idol they bend the knee, And dance and sing o' Sundays. While chained at your door lie beings sublime, And the streets of your cities reek with crime, And ye walk to the knees in the moral slime, And heed it not o' Sundays !

But ye 'wash your hands of this,' ye say-Mind, be good o' Sandays! Like the priest and Levite ye keep on your way;

With your eye on the ' holy Sundays.' Ye have nothing to do when they steal the broad lands With the red reeking lash and the bondman's bands; Even so of Christ's blood Pilate washed his hands Mind, be good o' Sundays!

Ye forget how the blessed Jesus went round, Doing good o' Sundays ; How he brake the bands of the bruised and bound And scattered his light o' Sundays;

How he healed the sick, and fed the poor, And spake so kind to the weary and sore. And burst the imprisoned spirits door ! And all His days were Sundays.

THE LIBERATOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

House of Representatives, March 17, 1855. The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the Order of the 7th of February, instructing them to He pays his share of the expenses, and is entitled inquire into the expediency of additional legislation to act and vote as any other citizen. The children in regard to the powers of School Committees in de-termining the number and qualifications of scholars to be admitted into Public or District Schools; and also be admitted into Public or District Schools; ' and also the Petitions of

William C. Nell and 311 others, of Boston; Lewis Hayden and 87 others, of Boston; Wesley Berry and 54 others, of Nantucket; James P. Boyce and 172 others, of Lynn; John Bailey and 115 others, of Lynn; Jacob Leonard and 92 others, of East Bridgewa Andrew Davidson and 84 others, of Lexington; Lyman Coolidge and 168 others, of Bolton; Samuel Brainerd and 331 others, of Haverhill; Joel Smith and 87 others, of Leominster; John B. Bailey and 54 others, of Charlestown; Stephen C. Phillips and 114 others, of Salem,

asking the Legislature 'to provide, by due legisla some efficient means to prevent the colored children of Boston from being deprived of the equal privileges of the common schools of that city,' having carefully considered the whole subject suggested by the Order and the Petitions, respectfully

REPORT:

Your Committee have been unable to find, from an examination of the Constitution, statutes, or regulations

Boston, in a recent suit growing out of the ejection of a pertaining to schools, any specific authority on the part of superintendents or Committee men to exclude, by reason of color, race, or religious opinions, any portion of the children of the State from the benefits of common school education. The question, therefore, arises, whether any discrimination, from these causes, can be made under the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts among the children entitled to those benefits.

So far as race and religious opinions are concerned, culty has been experienced by any portion of the peoyour Committee cannot learn that any practical diffiple by the exclusion of their offspring from the public chools on these accounts. That at times, and in particular localities, there may have been a desire on the part of parents to withdraw their children from the association of those of foreign birth, and that, to a less degree, considerations of a theological character may have prompted the same thing, your Committee do not deny. But they rejoice to believe that, generally speaking, the people of the State have appreciated the true intent of our inestimable school system, and been willing to have educated under its beneficent influences children of every race and every form of religious belief. And in this, your Committee are glad to think that the school Committees have mainly concurred.

But in regard to the color of the children, when applicants for the benefits of our common school education, the history of instruction in our State has not been so satisfactory as your Committee could desire. They have rejoiced, however, to see, one by one, the prejudices which would debar the child of colored parentage from equal school privileges gradually diminish, town after town abolish its separate schools, and the recognition almost universally accepted of the brotherhood of the human race and the fatherhood of the Creator. Under a more just sense of what is due to every child in the State, all the cities and towns, save one, admit freely to their schools, without restriction, discrimination or preference, children of whatever origin, religious inculcation, color, or social condition. That one exception is the city of Boston.

In an able and eloquent argument, (Dec. 4, 1849,) in the case of Sarah C. Roberts rs. the city of Boston, for equal school privileges, before the Supreme Judicial Court, Hon. Charles Sumner laid down the points, in discussing the constitutionality of separate colored schools, that, according to the Constitution of Massachusetts, all men, without distinction of color or race, are equal before the law; that the legislature of Massachusetts, in entire harmony with the Constitution, had made no discrimination of color or race in the esadmission of the colored children into any primary tablishment of public schools; that the courts of Mas- school. sachusetts had never recognized any discrimination, founded on color or race, in the administration of the public schools, but had recognized the equal rights of all the inhabitants; that the exclusion of colored children from the public schools open to white children was a source of practical inconvenience to them and their narents, to which white persons were not exposed, and was, therefore, a violation of equality; that the separa-tion of children in the public schools of Boston, on ac-ferry. The Board did not grant this petition. count of color or race, was in the nature of caste; that but procured a free pass for the Committee of Boston, charged with the superin- ferry. tendence of the public schools, had no power under the Notwithstanding these certificates, however, it was Constitution and laws of Massachusetts to make any fully demonstrated to your Committee that colored childiscrimination on account of color or race among the dren, of age suitable and qualification unquestioned for children in the public schools; and he asked the court admission to the Grammar Schools, were excluded from to declare the by-law of the School Committee of Bos- each and all of the schools except one, called the 'Smith ton, making a discrimination of color among children of School,' which is situated in a neighborhood where re the public schools, unconstitutional and illegal, although sides a large proportion of the colored inhabitants, and there were no express words of prohibition in the Con- is of difficult, if not impracticable, access to those chilstitution and laws.

To these points and request, urged with that eloquence and erudition for which the public efforts of the dis- the past year once again called to this unauthorized extinguished advocate have given him so enduring cele- clusion through the efforts of a gentleman then connec brity, Chief Justice Shaw, in an elaborate opinion, de- ed with the upper branch of the government, (now livered at the March term of 1850, made response for member of the House of Representatives,) it imparte all the court, that the General School Committee had by express 'order' to the School Committee its wish power, under the Constitution and laws, to make pro- that the subject might receive an 'early and candid rision for the instruction of colored children in separate consideration. schools, and to prohibit their attendance upon the other | The majority of the sub-committee of the School schools. In this opinion the court say :-

descendants of Africans, are entitled 15, 1854, as follows :persons, the descendants of Africans, are entitled by law, in this Commonwealth, to equal rights, constitutional and political, civil and social, the questional and political, civil and social, the questional and political civil and social tion then arises, whether the regulation in ques-

be organized, how many schools shall be kept, what the attendance of those colored children upon the shall be the qualifications for admission, '&c., 'these,' Smith School, who reside in the extreme parts of say the court, 'must all be regulated by the committee, under their power of general superintendence; ' which power, they contend, vests a plenary authority 'to ar- Jr., however,) took this view of the matter : range, classify and distribute pupils in such a manner 'As I read the certificates of the Secretaries and welfare. And reference is made by the court to the facts that School Committees provide for very young children, for schools for children from seven to ten children, for schools for children from seven to ten years of age, &c., for the separation of male and female pupils into different schools, the establishment of special schools for poor and neglected children. schools for poor and neglected children, &c., &c., to show the power exercised under this provision of the statutes, into which category naturally, if not logically, passes the authority to establish separate schools for colored children. 'A somewhat more specific rule, perhaps, on these subjects, might be beneficially provides by the legislature,' remark the court. It is such a rule the matter has there since rested, and Boston contin that your Committee now desire to have established, because, as say the court still further, 'in the absence of pecial legislation on this subject, the law has rested the power in the committee to regulate the system of distribution and classification.' Upon the simple fact of this undefined general authority given to committees, is, therefore, predicated the opinion that the separate schools are proper, and also the practice of exclusion

question, they would invite attention to the following eclaration of Hon. Richard Fletcher, some years since in reply to a request for his opinion on the subject by the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, (whose name heads one of the petitions upon which we act,) ther mayor of that city :--

Neither the Constitution nor laws of this Con onwealth make any distinction between a colored person and a white person. A colored man is a free citizen, with the same rights, privileges and duties, as any other man, so far as the Constitu-tion and laws of this Commonwealth are involved. colored children, is equally advantageous to them I think it would be easy to show that this is not the case. But suppose it were so, it would in no way affect the decision of the question. The col-ored children are lawfully entitled to the benefit of the free schools, and are not bound to accept an the free schools, and are not bound to accept an equivalent. Except in the case of taking property for public use, no man can be compelled to relinquish what belongs to him for an equivalent. Every one must have bis own, unless he consents to relinquish it. My opinion is, therefore, that the school committee have no lawful power to exclude the colored children from the public free schools. It may be proper for me to add, that it seems to me extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether the moey of the city can be lawfully appropriated to the support of a distinct and separate school for colored children.

Your Committee were informed that Hon. Charles Warren, formerly of the Common Pleas Bench, has con curred in the views expressed as above by Judge Fletcher; while Hon, Charles T. Russell, when a men ber of the Boston School Committee, presented a report favorable to the abolition of the colored schools; and Hon. George S. Hillard, the present City Solicitor of colored child from a city school, volunteered the expression of his belief that the rule of exclusion was a unjust one, as well as of questionable legality. But granting, for the sake of the argument, tha

there is justification in law for a separate system of instruction, then it would seem, evidently, that a different system of laws and government, in the same pro portion, would be justifiable and proper, since a large share of government is but a continuation of publi and what to avoid, under penalties. To use the lancordingly, has one code for India, and another for Kent. Our laws, on the contrary, negative all such distinct tions; they practically assert that before the law, and in regard to such institutions as the law establishes, the differences of race, creed, complexion, and caste, melt away. The law does not undertake to establish any thing in which all may not partake. As members of a legal body, a School Committee, they should have eyes only for such distinctions among their fellow-citizens as the law recognizes and points out. For the difference o age and sex, for regulations of health, &c., they find precedents; in acting upon these, they stand within the margin of that discretion which the law allows. But when they open their eyes to varied complexion, to difference of race, to diversity of creed, to distinctions o caste, they will seek in vain through all our laws and institutions for any recognition of the spirit in which they act. They are attempting to foist into the legal arrangements of the land a principle utterly repugnant to our Constitution. What the sovereignty of the Con stitution dared not attempt, the discretion of a school committee accomplishes! Your Committee have said that the city of Boston

has now alone the unenviable distinction of maintaining separate restrictive schools for colored children. Yet, from the very records of the School Committee of Boston, it appears that this is done in violation of all rules and regulations, as will appear from the following certificates from the Secretary of the late Primary School Committee, Charles Demond, Esq., and from the Secretary of the Grammar School Committee, Barnard Capen, Esq. :-

Boston, May 5, 1854

I have examined carefully the records of the lowed to send his children to th BARNARD CAPEN, Secretary.

dren who reside at a distance from its locality.

The City Council of Boston, having had its attentio

Committee to whom this 'order' was referred, (Messrs ' Conceding in the fullest manner that colored Henry A. Drake and James N. Sykes,) reported, Aug

'It appears that there is no regulation of thi Board which compels the attendance of colored children upon the Smith School, or excludes them tion, which provides separate schools for colored children, is a violation of any of these rights.' The court, to answer this question, resort to the law; and looking at the Revised Statutes, chap. 23, sect. 10, they find that a school committee is to have 'the general charge and superintendence of all the public schools;' but, there 'being no specific direction how schools shall be compalied, how, many schools shall be kept, when the city.

The minority of the sub-committee, (Luther Parks

entage.

The majority of this sub-committee having report that 'no further action' was necessary on the subject ues its separate schools in defiance of law and regula tion, unless the following, the first of the rules apply ing to public schools, may be put in as sufficiently au

· Every teacher shall admit to her school all ap-plicants of suitable age and qualifications residing nearest to the school under her charge. (excepting those for whom special provision has been made,) provided the number in her school will warrant the following therefrom.

While the Committee fully recognize the weight and in the discharge of this opinion of the Supreme Court on the her sub-committee for advice and directions.

That serious inconvenience is experienced by the colored community of Boston from this practice of the School Committee, your Committee were abundantly satisfied. A case of this kind, and which is probably the one alluded to in the note of Mr. Capen, the Secretary of the Grammar School Board, above given, was that of the children of a Mr. Russell, living in East Boston, who were compelled to grow the ferry to Boston, who were compelled to cross the ferry to reach the Smith School in Belknap street, on the westerly side of Beacon Hill. Another is that of the lowing extract :children of a Mr. Brown, living in Commercial street, 'The African School has been at length abolis who, to attend the Smith School, had to pass the doors of several schools where other children who lived near them, being white, had the privilege of attending; them, being white, had the privilege of attending; as succeeding, after much trouble, in getting his children the high school, and, of late years, to other schools also. This school has therefore been kept in operation and the preserve schools as few weeks only succeeding, after much trouble, in getting his children also. This school has therefore been kept in operation one of the nearer schools, a few weeks only also. This school has therefore been kept in operation mainly to accommodate a few colored families in that section of the city, and has been gradually desindling for several years. In April last, no longer attend the school; and they were thereupon dually dwindling for several years. In Apri ejected. Another is that of the children of Mr. St.

Pierre, residing near the Roxbury line, who, becoming be well to add, that in no case has the slightest i qualified for admission to a grammar school, were refused by the teacher.

Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, Cheisea, Saiem, and elsewhere, where equal school rights are practically as well as theoretically acknowledged, their children as sociating pleasantly and cordially with those of the observed, to some extent, in our suburban schools. more favored residents of those places. Even if the The new arrangement is accordingly believed to separate system does not force the colored parent to have afforded universal satisfaction. leave the city, it compels him, in good part, either ever All this evidence of the practical working of the truto live in one section of the city, much perhaps against ly 'common' school established in the minds of your his convenience or pleasure, or deprive his children Committee two points : First, that colored children of that which is of far more value to the depressed col- make less progress in a separate school; and, second, ored man than personal convenience or happiness-their that no practical inconvenience need follow the abolimental and moral training. If colored schools are not tion. necessary in Cambridge and Chelsea, why should they Your Committee believe, in the words of another, that the inferior condition of the school-

Says the quarterly report of the Grammar School Board, November, 1855 :-

'The Smith School is in bad condition-but little progress. Slim attendance and bad discipline are its characteristics. There are 80 scholars be-From this unpleasant picture, suggestive of so many

saddening thoughts, your Committee turn with pleasure larger colored population, no separate schools are known.

We doubt not many have been induced to countenance this distinction, and decide for its continuance, from the fear that the admission of colored children into schools with white children would cause a popular fer- In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty ment that would seriously impair the condition of the schools. Your Committee believe this fear to be unfounded. The admission of colored children indiscriminately with white children prevails in the schools of Salem, Lowell, Worcester, New Bedford and Nantucket. in several of which places the general feeling respect- tatives in General Court assembled, and by the author in several of which places the general feeling respecting colored people is doubtless similar to what it is in Boston. In New Bedford and Lowell, no distinction has ever been made with reference to color; while in Salem, Worcester and Nantucket, the separate schools shall be made on account of the race, color, or religious have comparatively recently been abolished. What has been done in these places, most of which have, we believe, a larger proportional colored population than Bospilicove, a larger proportional colored population than ton we think may afford some evidence that similar results may reasonably be expected to follow a like cause brought in the

John H. Shaw thus testifies:—

'I have found leisure to visit all the public schools in town, and with entire confidence can now state that the admission of colored children has in no way injured them. I have been not the has in no way injured them. I have been on the School Committee seventeen years, with two intermissions of two years, one of them the last two years, and at no time have I found the schools, as a whole, in better condition. Early in February last, the present committee took charge of the schools, and decided to admit the colored children: there were then 27 of them attending the colored school; there are now 50 in the various schools—well behaved, orderly children. single complaint has been made to the committee thu far from any teacher respecting any one of them. On the first of February there were in all the public schools in town 1,281 children; on the first day of July there were 1,316, showing an increase of 35; and this increase has all been in the south and west districts, where the colored children are while in the north district, where there are but two colored children, although there are four schools with 397 scholars, yet here we find less than there were in February by 24; so that th crease in the schools where the colored children are has been 59. This change is not to be ascribed to the admission of the colored children, but it shows that the schools have not been injured in the estimation of the parents. I have not the power to give you the exact number of scholars in the private schools at the same periods of time, first February and first July, but can say positively that the number is much diminished. One school of 70 and one of 40 scholars has been given up; and I am very confident that there are not as ny children in the private schools now by seventy or one hundred as there were the first of February.' From a letter from New Bedford, from John F. Em-

erson, Esq., a teacher of some distinction, dated March 27, 1846, we quote the following:—

'There have been colored children in our high school, of which I am the master, during nearly the whole time since its first establishment—a period of some eight or ten years. My pupils are from all classes in the community, many of them from families of the highest respectability. I have had no instance of any difficulty arising from the admission of colored children. They have uniformly been treated with courtesy and kindness by the admission of colored children. They have uniformly been treated with courtesy and kindness by

The meeting of Monday night will, of course, by formly been treated with courtesy and kindness by the other scholars. I recognize no distinction grounded on color, and so far as my observation goes, my pupils do not. The number of this class in my school has been small, and still is. There are four at the present time. I have noticed no difference in the optitude to learn between them and the rehites. There is no objection, so far as my knowledge extends, to the method practised in our schools, and no difficulty that I am aware of has ever arisen from it. Immediately after the last general examination of our schools, a gentleman of the committee remarked, that throughout the schools the colored children appeared quite as well during the examination as the white children. I should think that the average attendance of this class, in proportion to the whole number belonging to the schools, was equal to that of the whites from the same condition in life.'

Concurrent testimony has been presented to your life, or the commercial effects of the remarked, that the overage attendance of this city, together with Mr. Edmund Ashworth, and Mr. Thomas Thomasson, of Bolton, will deliver four this city, together with Mr. Edmund Ashworth, and Mr. Thomas Thomasson, of Bolton, will deliver four this city, together with Mr. Edmund Ashworth, and Mr. Thomas Thomasson, of Bolton, will deliver our terminating hostilities as speedily as possible, Great distress prevails among the lower.

Committee from Salem, Lowell, and elsewhere. abmitted in 1851, we make the following extract :-

That serious inconvenience is experienced by the col- the least apparent sign that such a spectacle was

From the Report of the School Committee of Worce

convenience followed from this change. The African School had always an efficient and devoted teacher. But there is an intrinsic absordity in es So onerous has become this state of things, your Committee were assured many colored tax-payers have, within the past and few immediate preceding years, removed from Boston to the neighboring towns and cities of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbary, Chelsea, Salem, and clarabers where could always compared unfavorably with colored children of the same age in the other

be in Boston? Surely, the intervening stream that . The only security we can have for a healthy and effiseparates those towns need not be the cause of so invidious a distinction in the social relations of the people terest and vigilant care with which the more intelligent that live upon its borders. But, independent of these watch over the welfare of the schools. This only will considerations, an objection to these schools arises from secure competent teachers, indefatigable exertion, and their inferior character-necessarily so, your Committee a high standard of excellence; and where the colored think, from the removal of any stimulus to ambition children are mingled up with the mass of their more faor mental prowess on the part of the children. Say vored fellows, they will partake of the advantages of this Mesers. Winkley and Palmer, the Committee of exam- watchful oversight. Shut out and separated, they are ination of the Smith School in 1849, after alluding to sure to be neglected, and to experience all the evils of an isolated and despised class. One of the great merit . We have no hesitation in saying that as it is, of our system of public instruction is the fusion of all and has been, the Smith School is an encumbrance upon the finances of the city and upon the patience of the School Committee, and that there is no one of our public institutions that more needs and classes. Our common state of same such as a manhood of aristocratic prejudice or separate cases and classes. Our common state of same such as a manhood of aristocratic prejudice or separate cases and classes. Our common state of same such as a manhood of aristocratic prejudice or separate cases and classes. and classes. Our common-school system suits our institations, promotes the feeling of brotherhood, and the habits of republican equality. To debar the colored race from these advantages, even if we still seen to them equal educational results, is a sore injustice and wrong, and is taking the surest means of longing to the school, and only 34 attended the ex- perpetuating a prejudice that should be deprecated and countenanced by all intelligent and Christian men.

Your Committee do not regard that further argu ment is necessary-though many points of interest to the condition of things where, with a comparatively might be presented-and therefore report the following CHAS. W. SLACK, For the Committee

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT In Amendment of 'An Act concerning Public Schools, passed March 24, 1845,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen

on, we think may afford some evidence that similar remission to which he may be otherwise qualified, shall
recover damages therefor, in an action of tort to be
brought in the name of said child, by his guardian or
next friend, in any court of competent jurisdiction to
try the same, against the city or town by which such

From the London Empire.

GEORGE THOMPSON ON THE WAR. MANCHESTER, Wednesday Night.

On Monday night, Mr. George Thompsen delivered a lecture here on 'The War; its antecedents, origin, present results, and probable consequences. The Friends' Meeting House, the largest available building in Manchester, was crowded with an en-thusiastic assemblage, in which all parties and classes were represented, and which numbered at least three thousand persons. Mr. George Wilson. who may be regarded as the leading representativ of the anti-war feeling of this city, gave additional weight to the meeting by occupying the chair. Mr. Thompson received a very cordial greeting. Some idea of the length of the lecture may be formed, when I state that it filled eight columns of the Manchester Daily Times, and that it occupied three hours in its delivery. It was listened to by the large assembly with the intensest attention, which was only broken by frequent and hearty applause. One or two efforts were made by a few malcontents to create a diversion in favor of the war; but this was prevented by an entire unanimity bulk of the audience. After the repeated declara-tions made by the advocates of the war, that on this

community still farther to a sense of the necessity of our terminating hostilities as speedily as possible. Great distress prevails among the lower classes in Manchester, but happily the bread riots as yet, have been confined to Liverpool.

'In the Broadway Primary School, a singular fact was noticed—viz., the mixture of four different races among the pupils—the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Celtic and African; but, by the influence of Albany, and, as the manner of some of the meanest is, he squarted on the whole territory while others were standing in the car. Rev. J. W. Loguen. was he can, in a very gentlemanly manner enquired was he can, in a very gentlemanly manner enquired. A gentleman who attended the examination of this last-mentioned school in April, 1854, said of it in one of the public prints:—

(Lie No. 1.) 'Where is the gentleman who claims it?' 'He has stept out.' (Lie No. 2.) 'Then I will take it until he returns.' 'You will have to *Colored hoys and girls were classified with give it up pretty quick.' (Lie No. 3.) 'Oh, very those not colored like themselves, and all without well, I will do so.'

Well, the lying gentleman sat in a pout for some Well, the lying gentleman sat in a pout for some time, bristling up monstrously, with a sort of parcupine, touch-me-not, sort of stare. But the dimensions of Loguen, longitudinally, are quite expansive, so he did touch the thing. 'keeplog of foot of mine, will you?' growled the hedge-log. a Certainly, sir. Excuse me, 'said L. crooking his efft pedal extremity slightly. But nothing would avail. Bristling up, the touchy man said, 'Le me out of here.' 'Do you wish to move your sear said Loguen, with a bland air. And off pushes the Little one. With a quiet, subdued, respectful air, that must have wrought marvellously on the man's mind, Loguen remarked, 'I'm ofraid if you go acoup, I shan't know the man whose soat 'or exwhen he comes.' Greeted with a laugh of derison, the fellow went off by the stove, saying something about 'niggers,' that brought down upon his bad a terrible flood of indignant rebuke from one test by, who knew Loguen to be a man. a terrible flood of indignant rebuke from one near by, who knew Loguen to be a man.—Westense

TEMPERANCE

10 THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN MASS.

New England Temperance Depository, No. 11 Cornhill, Bostor, The undersigned will keep constantly on hand a gra-

TEMPERANCE BOOKS. PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, &t.

which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the lower prices.
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Information in regard to Temperance Meetings, &c., will be cheerfully imparted; and the friends of Temperance are cordially invited to call and make this there head-quarters while in the city.

Will you help sustain the enterprise?

NATHANIEL NOYES, Arms

NATHANIEL NOYES, Agent.
Boston, November 17, 1854.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing. 284, WASHINGTON STREET.

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284 M Washington Street, avails herself of this melias for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and wait respectfully assure them that, by unremiting coinnors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their is

wors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing lades and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champoing, in such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be raciled as it produces new hair where baldness had tale

Her chemical researches have developed an inimig ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desident looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating looked for.) Her ver rus can be complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast comment teelf to favor. For all her compounds and their api cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pop.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., w? P. M. She has numerous recommendations from it fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and eleshed which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

Two Mill Privileges.

TOR sale in Southboro', two Mill Privileges, one in Parkersville, about one-half mile west of Southber' meeting-house, and three-fourths of a mile from a Balroad Depot, having a saw-mill, grist-mill, with twe run of stones, cracker, with shed, shop, hay-scale, &c, and about one and one-half acre of land, situated in first rate business location.

The other about a mile east of the meeting-house, and within about one-half pulls of Favrille Depot, with

and within about one-half mile of Fayville Depot, with a grist-mile, cracker, &c. The above property will be sold separate, or together. A bargain and long spi-day given. For further particulars, inquire of the si-scriber at Parkersville. MOSES SAWIN. day given. For further particulars, scriber at Parkersville.
Southboro', Feb. 23 3w

PENN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

THE Ladies' Institute of the Penn Medical University of Pennsylvania, located 419 Market smt. Philadelphia, will commence its Spring Term on the first Monday in March, and continue four modia. The facilities for acquiring a sound medical education in this Institution are of a superior order; the tendings are liberal, and free from all sectaria degman. ings are liberal, and free from all sectaria degma-landers desiring such an education are respectful in-vited to give it their attention. For announcement, containing terms, further particulars, &c., piece sid-dress

JOS. S. LONGSHORE,

A10 March 1981.

410 Market street above Eleventh, Philadelphia. February 9.

USE THE MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER, For Writing without Pen or Ink, Copying Leam,

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ture. With equal facility, pictures and embi patterns are taken, and have received the higher eulogiums from the fair sex; and, indeed, a mer take ful present for a lady could not be produced.

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Five Hundred distinct Impressions.

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TRECOTHIC HALL, Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets. PROFESSOR STEWART respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he has open Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which, for capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by my other establishment of the kind in the United State. Every accommodation is provided for these ladies and gentlemen who may wish to avail themselves of healthy exercise and amusement.

An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, for the use of Lady patrons.

TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE HALL. Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4, I

M., every day.

Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, A.M.
and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

Committee of the pa WENDELL Ta th very ques WM.

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